The Bombay Gazette.

No. 6,885.—New Series. BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, MARCH 2, 1871. Annual Subscription in Advance—Rupees Fifty-two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For year in advance delivered in Town ..... Rs. 52 0
including postage ..... „ 72 0
For half year in advance, delivered in Town ..... „ 28 0
including postage ..... „ 38 0
For three months' advance, delivered in Town... „ 16 0
including postage, ... „ 21 0
For one month, delivered in Town ..... „ 6 0
including postage ..... „ 7 12
Single Copy for Cash ..... „ 0 4
Back Numbers ..... „ 0 8

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under
First insertion ..... Rs. 5 0
Second Ditto ..... „ 2 8
Third Ditto ..... „ 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions ..... „ 0 2½ As.

per line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion ..... 8 As. per line.
Second Ditto ..... 4½ „ „
Third and succeeding ..... 2½ „ „

In the Native Languages, double the above.

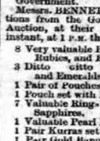
Domestic Occurrences. Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

On Saturday, the 4th March, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.



THE P. & O. Co.'s s. s. GOLCONDA, (1,909 tons, and 400 H. P.) Captain A. Coleman, WILL LEAVE FOR SUEZ as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Brindisi, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Trieste, Venice, Odessa, Genoa, Naples, and Havre, Liverpool or London.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon before 10 A.M. on the day of the Steamer's departure, in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

BRINDISI ROUTE.

The Company's Steamers now run to and from Brindisi instead of Marseilles.

REDUCED PARCEL RATES.

A considerable REDUCTION has been made in the TARIFF of CHARGES for SMALL PARCELS to ENGLAND, &c., particulars of which can be had on application at their Office.

Parcels will in future be received up to noon on the day of sailing.

G. F. HENBY, Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Rampart Row, Bombay, 20th February 1871.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. BEHAR, (1,726 tons, and 300 H.P.) Captain W. Blake, will be despatched for the above Ports on THURSDAY, the 2 d March, leaving Mazagon at noon on that day, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no Brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's office before 11 A.M. on Tuesday, the 28th instant.

G. F. HENBY, Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Rampart Row, Bombay, 16th February 1871.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH RUSSIA.

(Via Suez Canal.)

THE Russian Steam Navigation, Trading, and Odessa Railway Companies have established a REGULAR SERVICE between ODESSA and BOMBAY, and take Cargo to Odessa, Trieste, Genoa, Marseilles, and all other Continental Ports, as well as to London and Liverpool.

In accordance with the above, the Steam Ship NACHIMOFF, 400 Horse Power, 2,210 tons, Captain Gerkke, will be despatched from here on or about the 1st of April.

Particulars for the Passenger Service will be published hereafter. For Freight apply to

H. BOMANES, TOUCHE, & Co., Agents, Russian Steam Navigation, Trading, & Odessa Railway Company, 21st February 1871.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL.

(HARRISON'S LINE.)

THE magnificent Mail Steam Ship CITY OF BRUSSELS, 1,381 tons Register, (built expressly for carrying Mails and Passengers for the London, Belgium and Brazil Royal Mail Company), to sail about 8th March. Can take fifty first, and thirty second-class Passengers.

Parties intending to proceed Home are requested to inspect the accommodation, which is of an unusually superior description. The Steamer carries a Surgeon and Stewardess.—Apply to

WALLACE & Co.

N.B.—On the outward passage the CITY OF BRUSSELS ran from London to Port Said in 12 days, including stoppages.

Bombay, 14th February 1871.

THE s. s. SINGAPORE will sail for LIVERPOOL, via the Suez Canal, on or about the 25th of March. This Steamer has just arrived after one of the fastest passages from London to Bombay on record. She is of 2,223 tons gross register, has Engines of 200 Horse-power nominal, and has excellent accommodation for First and Second Class Passengers.

The rates for passage are as follows:—
£50 for a First Class Passage to Liverpool.
£30 for a Second „ „ „ Suez. } Exclusive of Wines.
£30 for a First „ „ „ ditto.

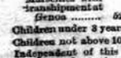
The Singapore carries a Surgeon and Stewardess.

A plan of her Cabins can be seen at our Office.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents s. s. Singapore.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY.

(Via Suez Canal).



THE ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co. have established a regular service between GENOA and BOMBAY, by a monthly line of steamers (via the Suez Canal), leaving

GENOA and BOMBAY
on the 24th, on the 1st
of each month,

And calling at the following intermediate stations, viz:—

On the Outward voyage at Leghorn, Naples, Messina, Port Said, Suez, and Aden; on the Homeward voyage at the undermentioned ports.

PASSENGER RATES,

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
To Aden	£22	£15	£4
Suez	36	22	8
Port Said	38	24	9
Alexandria	39	25	9-10
Messina	45	32	13
Naples	47	33	14
Leghorn	50	34	14
Genoa	50	34	14
Marseilles with transhipment at Genoa	52	36	14-10

Including Wines at Table. Without Food.

Children under 3 years, free of charge.

Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Independent of this (Indian) line, the Company run Mail Steamers, under contract with the Italian Government, on the 7th, 13th, and 27th of each month, from ALEXANDRIA to GENOA, touching likewise at Messina, Naples, and Leghorn.

Passengers by this Company's steamers are allowed to break their voyage at any of the above named ports, and may resume it at pleasure by any of the Company's vessels.

Passengers returning within 6 months of their departure from Bombay by the Steamers of the Company are entitled to a reduction of 20 per cent. on the Return Fare.

Bombs may be secured in advance by depositing half the amount of Passage Money.

In accordance with the above, the undermentioned Steamers are fixed to leave Bombay as follows:—

ARABIA, on WEDNESDAY, 1st of March.
PERSIA, on SATURDAY, 1st of April.
INDIA, on MONDAY, 1st of May.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

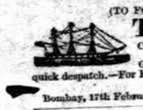
For Hand-books of Information, Rates of Freight, &c., apply to

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.

Bombay, 10th February 1871.

FOR LONDON.

(TO FOLLOW THE NELSON.)



THE A 1 Iron Clipper Ship VARUNA, 1,318 tons register, Joun C. Clark, Commander.

This Vessel is daily expected, having left Galle on 26th instant and will meet with quick despatch.—For Freight and Passage apply to

W. NICOL & Co.

Bombay, 17th February 1871.

FOR LONDON, WITH DESPATCH.

MESSRS. JOHN WILLIS and SON'S Magnificent Teak-built Ship THE TWEED, A 1 15 years, 1,745 tons, William Stuart, Commander.—For particulars regarding Freight or Passage apply to

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 21st February 1871.

NOTICE.—Consignees of CARGO per Ship GLENDUROR, arrived from London, are requested to DESPATCH BOATS to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS, otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain at the expense and risk of the consignees.

Consignees are further requested to send their Delivery Orders, accompanied by Bills of Lading, for our inspection and countersignature, and to pay freight immediately for the Bills of Lading not paid in London (at the Office of the undersigned, in Apollo Street, No. 19.

CURSETJEE MUNCHERJEE'S SONS,
Agents for Captain T. Cornwell.

NOTICE.—Consignees of CARGO per Ship CITY OF YORK, arrived from Glasgow, are requested to despatch BOATS to TAKE DELIVERY, otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain at the expense and risk of the consignees.

This Ship having encountered exceptionally stormy weather on the voyage, and sustained damage in consequence, the cost of repairing which will form a General Average Claim, Consignees are required to sign the Average Bond now in circulation; and in forwarding Bills of Lading for our inspection and countersignature to accompany the documents with a declaration of the value of their respective shipments, as well as a deposit on account of General Average equivalent to 1 per cent. on the value, pending adjustment of the Statement.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 21st February 1871.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE.

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company, take cargo to Liverpool, London, and Havre, via the Canal.

Rates of Fare for Passengers.

To Liverpool via Suez Canal—1st class £50; 2nd class £35 } Exclusive of Wines.
To Suez—1st class £40; 2nd class £22 10s. }

The s.s. NEERA, will leave about the middle of May.

STRAHNS, HOBART, & Co.

Bombay, 15th February 1871.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY.
No. 5, Forbes Street.

AUCTION SALE of very Valuable Jewellery, Silverware, Gold Embroidered Shawls, and Miscellaneous Articles, by order of Government.

Messrs. BENNETT & Co., have been honoured with instructions from the Government of Bombay, to submit to Public Auction, at their rooms, THIS DAY THURSDAY, the 2nd instant, at 1 P.M. the undermentioned Jewellery, &c.

8 Very valuable Pearl Necklaces with pendukes of Diamonds, Rubies, and Emeralds.
3 Ditto ditto Sirpeach set with Pearls, Diamonds, Rubies, and Emeralds.
1 Pair of Pouches set with Diamonds.
1 Pouch set with Diamonds, Rubies, and Emeralds.
2 Valuable Rings set with Diamonds, Rubies, Emeralds, and Sapphires.
1 Valuable Pearl Kulgee set with Diamonds and Emeralds.
1 Pair Kurras set with Diamonds and Rubies.
1 Pair Gold Bangles set with Diamonds.
1 Gold Brooch set with precious Stones.
7 Gold Stars with ditto.

Handsome Cutch-work Silverware consisting of Jewel Boxes, Muffineers, Mugs, Scent Bottles, Rich Gold embroidered Shawls, Gold Bordered Shellas and Mundilis, pieces of Kinkobs, few pair of Nagpoor Dhotties, several pieces Broad Cloth, Rujays, Jacconetts, Mulls, Jamdanies, and Loongees and various other articles.

The above is now on view.

AUCTION SALE of PANWELL BRICKS.

THIS DAY THURSDAY, the 2nd instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Moody Bay and Camatepoora, by order of the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, a large quantity of Bricks, manufactured at the Municipal Factory at Panwell.

The above will be sold in convenient lots to suit purchasers.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE PEARLS.

On MONDAY, the 6th instant, at 2 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, by order of Messrs. Wallace and Co., and on account and risk of Sobhchund Dowlatchund.

Lot No. 1.—1,000 white fine Button Pearls weighing about 630 carats.

Lot No. 2—Small superior Pearls weighing about 3,212 carats.

AUCTION SALE of very valuable and handsome Household Furniture, best plated rich Crockery and Glassware, a full-toned English Rosewood seven octave Drawing-room Grand Piano by Broadwood and Sons, a first-class English-built nearly light Miniature Barouche by R. Kesterton, an English-built light C Spring Buggy, by McNaught and Smith, a pair of handsome well-matched Chesnut and Grey Arab Horses, Gustave Doré's Illustrated Works, Bible, Atlas, Parkinso Lost, Vivien Guinevere, Plants, &c., at Cumballa Hill.

On MONDAY, the 13th, and TUESDAY, the 14th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at his residence, at the abovementioned place, the very valuable and handsome Household Furniture, Piano, Carriages, Horses, &c., the property of Dr. Sylvester, changing residence, to No. 95, Malabar Hill.

Full particulars will be given hereafter. Catalogues will be published, and the property on view 8 days before the day of sale.

Bombay, 2nd March 1871. BENNETT & Co.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE BOMBAY HUNT STEEPLE-CHASES, 1871.

Stewards:

F. H. Souter, Esq., C.S.I. | Major Willoughby.
A. Crawford, Esq., C.S. | Capt. Liddell.
F. F. Arbuthnot, Esq., C.S. | Percy Benn, Esq.

The Race to be run on a Course marked out on the Flats.

SATURDAY, MARCH 11TH, 1871.

1ST RACE.

A Sweepstakes of Rs. 20 each, with Rs. from the Fund. For all horses that have been regularly hunted this season with the Bombay, Nilgiri, Guzerat, or Poona Hunts. About two miles over a Steeplechase Course. Weight 12 stone. Gentlemen Riders.

2ND RACE.

A Sweepstakes of Rs. 20 each, with Rs. from the Fund. For Arabs and Country breds that have been regularly hunted this season with the abovementioned Hunts. About 2 miles over a Steeplechase Course. Weight 11 stone for horses 14 hands, 4 lbs. in excess for every inch over, and 4 lbs. allowed for every inch under. Gentlemen Riders.

3RD RACE.

A Sweepstakes of Rs. 20 each, with Rs. from the Fund. For all Arabs and Country Breds. Weight for age and inches and two stone in excess of the W. I. T. Club Standard. About 2 miles of a Steeplechase Course. Gentlemen Riders.

4TH RACE.

A Sweepstakes of Rs. 10 each. For all Hockey Ponies that have been regularly used at Hockey up to the day of Race. About ¼ a mile over Hurdles. To be ridden by members of the Hockey Club. Lowest weight 10st. 7 lbs.

RULES.

The Western India Turf Club Rules of March, 1870, will be in force.

Horses will be aged and measured at the Stewards' Stand, Byculla, on Monday, the 6th March, at 6 A.M.

Three horses from different Stables to start in each Race, or the Public Money will be withheld.

Nominations to be put into the Entrance Box at the Stewards' Stand, Byculla, before 6 P.M., on Wednesday, the 8th March, to the address of the Honorary Secretary. The Box will be opened at 5 P.M. precisely.

All Gentlemen to ride in colours. The money for the entrances to be sent with them.

P. BENN, Hon. Secretary.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

The Company are prepared to receive TENDERS for the ERECTION of BUNGALOWS at DEOLSAL, BARSEE and SHOLAPORE STATIONS—in all six Blocks.

Drawings, General Conditions of Contract, Specification and Form of Tender can be seen at the Chief Engineer's Office, Fort, Bombay.

Tenders will be received at the Agent's Office, Elphinstone Circle, up to noon of the 7th March 1871, and are to be marked "Tender for Bungalows in South Eastern Division."

The Company do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender.

J. H. ABBOTT,
Acting Chief Engineer.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 27th February 1871.

THE INTEREST and RESPONSIBILITY of Mr. JAMES MATTHEWS in our Firm CEASED from the 31st DECEMBER 1870.

GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co.

GENUINE SCOTCH ORANGE MARMALADE, IN TINS, PREPARED BY JOHN MOIR & SON, ABERDEEN.

J. M. & S. direct attention to the superior quality of this article as prepared by them, and invite a comparison with that of other makers. Marmalade season, 1871. May now be had from all those Provisioners who supply J. M. & Son's numerous preparations.

TO LET, for six months, a FURNISHED HOUSE on Cumballa Hill, at present occupied by Mr. MANNING.—Apply to JAFFER SULLIMAN.

CHUBB'S BOX AND LOCK MART, PARSEE BAZAAR STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

CHUBB'S PATENT SAFES,

The most secure against Fire and Thieves.

No. 1—22 by 17 by 16—Two Shelves.
No. 3—22 by 17 by 16—One Drawer and Shelf above.
No. 5—24 by 18 by 18—Two Shelves.
No. 7—24 by 18 by 18—One Drawer and Shelf above.
No. 8—24 by 18 by 18—One Drawer and one Partition.
No. 11—28 by 20 by 20—One Drawer and Shelf above.
No. 13—28 by 22 by 21—Two Shelves.
No. 15—28 by 22 by 21—One Drawer and Shelf above.
No. 18—30 by 24 by 22—One Drawer and Shelf above.
No. 21—34 by 24 by 22—Two Drawers and Shelves.
No. 23—36 by 25 by 22—One Cupboard and three Shelves.

EDULJEE PESTONJEE.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE Proprietor of the "Bombay Gazette" Press having leased (among other privileges) from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company, the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices or Advertisements on the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every line in the United Kingdom.

Insurance Companies, Shipping Companies, Hotel-keepers, Merchants, Traders, and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value he prilege of Railway Station Advertising.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, native merchants, traders, &c. seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcements at Railway Stations a decided means of extending their business.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

Advertisers can select the Stations, on either line, at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the public.

Terms of Advertising may be learned on application to the Manager "Bombay Gazette" Press.

Bombay "Gazette" Press 1871.

WRIGHT'S PURE COAL TAR SOAP should be in daily use in every family. As a Preventative of Infectious Diseases of every kind, its importance is recognized by the most prominent Members of the Medical Profession, as well as by the leading journals of the day. Vide "Lancet," "Medical Times and Gazette," "British Medical Journal," &c., &c.

"The Times" has directed especial attention to the increase of infectious diseases and warned the public to use every sanitary precaution. The use of Pure Coal Tar Soap is the readiest, simplest, and most effective means to this end. Sold everywhere by Chemists, in Tablets, 6d. and 1s. each.

CAUTION.—The great and increasing favour this truly antiseptic and detergent Soap has gained as the best Soap for daily toilet use, has caused a host of imitations. The proprietors direct attention to the fact that each Tablet of the ORIGINAL and GENUINE COAL TAR SOAP bears the impress

"SAPO CARBONIS DETERGENS,"

under which name it is registered.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

GODOWN TO LET.—A large dry GODOWN to LET in Hummum Street. Rent Rs. 75 per month.

SOUNDY & Co.

TO LET, from 1st March, the HOUSE next to the Gun Carriage Factory at Colaba.—Apply at the Office of the Colaba Company, Limited, Elphinstone Circle.

Bombay, 9th February 1871.

WANTED.

WANTED, by an ENGLISH FIRM, a competent ENGINEER to take the management of a STORE in Bombay now being established for the SUPPLY of RAILWAY and ENGINEERING TOOLS and MATERIALS. One having a connection amongst Contractors preferred. Appliations in writing to be addressed to "J. S.," care of SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.

WANTED, in Bombay, RETAIL AGENTS for the SALE of KANGRA VALLEY TEAS, the produce of the Holta Plantation, the local demand for all descriptions of which has lately largely extended. Traders may add considerably to their income by this Agency. For terms and particulars apply personally to SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.

NOTICES.

MESSRS. Wm. WATSON & Co., CUSTOM HOUSE AGENTS, undertake to Land, Pass through the Custom House, and Forward Goods, Packages, &c., to their destination, and ship Packages, &c., for England or elsewhere with the greatest promptitude and despatch.

Messrs. W. W. & Co. are also conducting a General Agency Business, in all its different departments.

Goods Stores, &c., of every description, obtainable in Bombay, supplied to up-country Messes, Residents, Families, Contractors, and others. Machinery, Agricultural Implements, &c., &c., imported through their English Correspondents at the request of Constituents.

Passages secured in, and all information furnished regarding, the various Steamers now trading with this Port.

23 Apollo Street, Bombay.

MRS. JACOB HUNT,
MILLINER AND DRESS-MAKER,
25, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY,
AND
EAST STREET, POONA,

HAS the pleasure to inform the Ladies of Bombay and Outstations that SHE has just RETURNED from POONA and OPENED her NEW STOCK of Fresh and Fashionable MILLINERY selected for the Season in Bombay.

Handsome Millinery Bonnets
The New Gipsy Bonnets in Straw, &c.
Hats, richly trimmed
Hats in Felt and Straw, of every new shape
Rich Silks and Satins, in all the new colors
Moirés, Reps, Poplins, in great variety
Muslins, Colored and White Striped
Puculas and Figués, Colored and White
Grenadines, Plain and Flowered, Colored and White
Ball Dresses, in Black and White Tulle
Ball Dresses, in Tarlatan, Barège by Jos. Kesterton, an English-built light C Spring Buggy, by McNaught and Smith, a pair of handsome well-matched Chesnut and Grey Arab Horses, Gustave Doré's Illustrated Works, Bible, Atlas, Parkinso Lost, Vivien Guinevere, Plants, &c., at Cumballa Hill.

On MONDAY, the 13th, and TUESDAY, the 14th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at his residence, at the abovementioned place, the very valuable and handsome Household Furniture, Piano, Carriages, Horses, &c., the property of Dr. Sylvester, changing residence, to No. 95, Malabar Hill.

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The Race to be run on a Course marked out on the Flats.

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4TH RACE.

A Sweepstakes of Rs. 10 each. For all Hockey Ponies that have been regularly used at Hockey up to the day of Race. About ¼ a mile over Hurdles. To be ridden by members of the Hockey Club. Lowest weight 10st. 7 lbs.

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P. BENN, Hon. Secretary.

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J. H. ABBOTT,
Acting Chief Engineer.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 27th February 1871.

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CHUBB'S PATENT SAFES,

The most secure against Fire and Thieves.

No. 1—22 by 17 by 16—Two Shelves.
No. 3—22 by 17 by 16—One Drawer and Shelf above.
No. 5—24 by 18 by 18—Two Shelves.
No. 7—24 by 18 by 18—One Drawer and Shelf above.
No. 8—24 by 18 by 18—One Drawer and one Partition.
No. 11—28 by 20 by 20—One Drawer and Shelf above.
No. 13—28 by 22 by 21—Two Shelves.
No. 15—28 by 22 by 21—One Drawer and Shelf above.
No. 18—30 by 24 by 22—One Drawer and Shelf above.
No. 21—34 by 24 by 22—Two Drawers and Shelves.
No. 23—36 by 25 by 22—One Cupboard and three Shelves.

EDULJEE PESTONJEE.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE Proprietor of the "Bombay Gazette" Press having leased (among other privileges) from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company, the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices or Advertisements on the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every line in the United Kingdom.

Insurance Companies, Shipping Companies, Hotel-keepers, Merchants, Traders, and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value he prilege of Railway Station Advertising.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, native merchants, traders, &c. seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcements at Railway Stations a decided means of extending their business.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

Advertisers can select the Stations, on either line, at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the public.

Terms of Advertising may be learned on application to the Manager "Bombay Gazette" Press.

Bombay "Gazette" Press 1871.

WRIGHT'S PURE COAL TAR SOAP should be in daily use in every family. As a Preventative of Infectious Diseases of every kind, its importance is recognized by the most prominent Members of the Medical Profession, as well as by the leading journals of the day. Vide "Lancet," "Medical Times and Gazette," "British Medical Journal," &c., &c.

"The Times" has directed especial attention to the increase of infectious diseases and warned the public to use every sanitary precaution. The use of Pure Coal Tar Soap is the readiest, simplest, and most effective means to this end. Sold everywhere by Chemists, in Tablets, 6d. and 1s. each.

CAUTION.—The great and increasing favour this truly antiseptic and detergent Soap has gained as the best Soap for daily toilet use, has caused a host of imitations. The proprietors direct attention to the fact that each Tablet of the ORIGINAL and GENUINE COAL TAR SOAP bears the impress

"SAPO CARBONIS DETERGENS,"

under which name it is registered.

NOTICES.

THE RACING STUD of Mr. FIELD, consisting of the following HORSES, will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION on the 9th March 1871, if not previously disposed of by Private Sale:—

B.A.H. SUNBEAM
B.A.H. THE EARL
B.A.H. ZILZILLA
C.A.H. GIRAFFE
G.A.H. ROYAL DUKE
C.A.H. DUNDEE
B.A.H. BURGUNDY
G.A.G. DEFICIT
} Maidens of last Season, and have given first-rate trials.
B.Aus.M. OCTAVIA
B.Aus.M. PAULINE
C.Aus.H. THE RED PRINCE (late "Satellite"), 3 years old, by Premier out of Edith, an imported thorough-bred English mare; selected for Mr. Field, and landed in India 15th August 1870.

Also, at the same time and place, the following MAIDENS (if not previously disposed of) selected for Mr. Field by Mr. Ali Abdools:—

B.A.H. UHLAN
G.A.H. PARIS
G.A.H. ELSASS
B.A.H. LORRAINE
B.A.H. VOLCANO
B.A.H. ANARCHY (own brother to Acbar, the winner of Calcutta Derby, 1869).
B.A.H. DESTRUCTION
G.A.H. THE LAST MAN
B.A.G. TWILIGHT
C.A.C. DARKNESS.

The above are the best Horses landed this Season in Bombay, and most of them will turn out first-class Racers. Those that arrived early and in good condition have been in training for three months, and will have been tried before the date of Auction Sale.

A CONCERT will be given in the DURBAR ROOM, TOWN HALL, on FRIDAY next, 3rd March, at 9 P.M., by Members of

THE PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.

PROGRAMME.

PART I.

1 Piano Solo, "Grande Polonaise" ..... Weber
2 Chorus (for Men's voices), "The Sabbath Day" ..... Kreutzer
3 Soprano Solo, "Scave imagine (L'Amor" ..... Andraine
4 Andante, from the Trio in D Minor, for Piano, Violin, and Violoncello ..... Mendelssohn
5 Chorus (for Men's voices), "Serenade" ..... Marschner

PART II.

6 Piano Solo, "Grande Valse" ..... Tito Mattei
7 Tenor Solo, "In native worth," from the "Creation" ..... Haydn
8 Violin Solo, "Souvenir de Bellini," in D Minor ..... Artot
9 Romanza (or Baritone "Alla Stella confidente" (with Violoncello accompaniment).... Robandi
10 Chorus (for Men's voices), "Turkish Drinking Song" ..... Mendelssohn

Tickets, at Rs. 5 each, can be had at Messrs. THACKER, VINING, & Co., Rampart Row, and Mr. J. NEUBERG, Meadow Street.

SIGNOR INZOLI has the honour to announce that his

ANNUAL GRAND CONCERT,

At which many distinguished Amateurs of Bombay have kindly consented to take a part, will take place on the

6TH OF MARCH,

AT

WILDERNESS HALL, MALABAR HILL,

By the kind permission of

Mrs. PENDOCK TUCKER.

PROGRAMME.

PART I.

1—Overture, "Hunyady Laslo" ..... Zapf
2—Song "M'Appari" ("Martha") ..... Flotow
3—Duet, "Luna de Chamounix" ..... Donizetti
4—Song, "Romance" ..... Rothschild
5—Piano Solo, Sonata Pathetique ..... Beethoven
6—Song, "Le Pré aux Clercs" (avec accompagnement de Violon Solo) ..... Herold

PART II.

1—Duet for two Pianos ("Don Giovanni") ..... Mozart
2—Duet, "Una sera d'amore" ..... Campano
3—Violin Solo, Airs in variety ..... Saplir
4—Song, Aria "Don Giovanni" ..... Mozart
5—Quartette, German Serenade ..... Marschner
6—Ditto "What beams so bright" ..... Kreutzer
7—Duet, "Crispino e la Comare" ..... Ricci

Concert to commence at 9 o'clock.

Tickets, Rs. 10 each, may be had at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co., Hummum Street, and at Signor INZOLI'S Residence, 121, Malabar Hill.

THEATRE ROYAL,
GRANT ROAD.

GRAND FASHIONABLE NIGHT.

N. D. APYAKTIAR'S
PARSEE OPERA, CONCERT AND BURLESQUE COMPANY OF INDIAN MUSIC!

Will give their Fourth Representation on

THURSDAY EVENING, MARCH 2ND, 1871,

Under the distinguished Patronage of a Parsee Gentleman,

On which occasion the much-admired and Popular Guzerathi Opera of

RUSTOM AND SORAB

Will be introduced, with many New Songs and Scenes, Instrumental and Vocal Concert, and a host of other Novelties.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Box, Rs. 5; Stalls, Rs. 3; Gallery, Rs. 2; Pit, Re. 1.

Doors open at 8 P.M.: Performance to commence at 9 P.M., precisely.

NOTICE.—Mr. JOHN ROSS PUGH LEGGATT was ADMITTED a PARTNER in our Firm on the FIRST day of JANUARY 1871.

Bombay, 27th February 1871. LEGGATT & Co.

MESSRS. M. B. COHEN & Co., SHIPPING, FORWARDING, CUSTOM HOUSE, and GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS.

Apollo House. M. B. COHEN & Co.

NOTICE.—The OFFICE of the NATIONAL BANK of INDIA, Limited, has been REMOVED to the Bank's new premises in RAMPART ROW, opposite the Government Currency Office.

National Bank of India, Bombay, 27th February 1871.

THE ORIENTAL SHIP OWNING ASSOCIATION, Limited, (in Liquidation).—NOTICE is hereby given to all persons having claims upon the above Association to send in statements of such claims in writing to Mr. S. P. FRAMJEE the Liquidator of the above Association, at his Office in No. 6, Hornby Row, Bombay, or to Messrs. ACLAND, PRENTIS, and BISHOP, Solicitors for the Liquidator, at their Office in Apollo Street, within three months from the date hereof, after which time the Liquidator will proceed to take the necessary steps for the dissolution of the Company, which are prescribed by Section XCV. of Act XIX. of 1857, without regard to such claims as may be outstanding and of which no such statement shall have been sent in.

ACLAND, PRENTIS AND BISHOP,
Solicitors for the Liquidator of the Oriental Ship Owning Association, Limited.

Bombay, 23rd January 1871.

THE ELPHINSTONE LANDING AND GLOBE EXPRESS COMPANY.—LAND CARGOES with despatch at MODERATE RATES; Bond or deliver Goods on Bunds, or clear from Custom House and deliver at Warehouses. Likewise Despatch Packages to any part of the world. For particulars apply to

F. MOOLJEE & Co.,
Care of Messrs. Mooljee Thackersey & Co.,
Opposite the New Bank of Bombay.

THE PRINCE of WALES' PRESS COMPANY (Limited.)—NOTICE is hereby given, that the ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the Company will be HELD at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 1, Rampart Row, West, on THURSDAY, the 2nd March 1871, at 3 o'clock P.M., for the following Business:—

To receive Directors' Report and the Audited Balance Sheet for the half year ending 31st December 1870.

To appoint Directors and Auditor for the ensuing year.

The Transfer Book will be closed from 22nd February to 2nd March inclusive.

By order of the Directors,
SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Secretaries and Tre

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON.

INQUIRY for Port Canning shares. Other shares firm. Government Paper flat.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Number of Shares.	Nominal value per sh.	Paid up.	Last dividend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs. p. a.			
130,000	100	all	3 p.ct	Agra Bank	96
32,000	1,000	all	9 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1,375
19,000	500	all	8 p.ct.	Ditto of Bombay New	691
15,000	500	100	6 do.	Ditto 2nd Rev. Issue	161½
2,750	1,000	all	12 p.ct.	Ditto of Madras	1,450 nl.
20,000	250	all	4 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk. of L. & China	250 par.
6,000	250	all	22½ ct.	Hong. & Shanghai Bank.	360 nl.
40,000	250	all	nil	Chartered Bk. of L. & C.	150
37,500	250	all	12½ p.ct.	National Bank of India	110
1,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	440

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

...	£20	£18.8.0	p.c.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock		243
...	£2	£9.5.0	do.	Do. New £20 shares		126
...	£6	£8.10.2	do.	Do.		
...	£100	1,000	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co.		1,100
...	£10	£6.5.1	do.	Do. New Shares		200

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	3,000	all	Rs. 70	Colaba Land Co.	1,600
8,000	150	all		Freo Land & Pier Co. Ld	152
750	2,000	2,000	Nil	Mazagon Land	965
4,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	Port Canning	285

PRESS COMPANIES.

186	5,000	2,850	25 p.c.	Akbar Cotton Press Co.	2,386
200	1,000	1,000	75 do.	Albert Co. Kurrachee	775
280	3,500	850	Nil.	Alexandra Press Co.	470
150	12,000	4,000	20 do.	Apollo Press Co.	7,200
200	2,000	11	265 do.	Bombay Press Co.	2,250
700	500	all	60 do.	Do. New	1,850
400	1,000	all	200 do.	Colaba Press Co.	5,300
350	2,000	all	...	East India Press Co.	3,500
150	2,500	all	1,000	Fort Press Co.	9,750
200	1,000	1,000	...	Framji Cowasji Press	975
200	5,000	all	Nil.	Hydeadie Press Co.	2,500
200	5,000	1,000	150 p.c.	Imperial Press Co.	1,300
1,000	500	1,000	20 do.	Kurrachee Press Co.	925
2,000	400	350	35 p.c.	Mofus. Press & G. Co.	455
12	1,500	75	150 p.c.	Prince of Wales Press	2,350
12	1,000	75	75 p.c.	Victoria Press, Madras.	1,000
15	1,000	all	150 p.c.	Tinnevelly Press Co.	1,000
40	1,500	...	...	Carwar Company	70

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

400	2,000	1,700	50	Albert Mills Co.	1,385
500	2,500	all	20%	Alliance Spinning	2,475 ex
100	5,000	all	...	Bombay	3,000 div
350	1,000	all	25%	Bombay United	930
1600	150	150	...	Broach Mills	290
300	5,000	all	30	Dharamsey Spinning	2,400
750	2,000	all	150 p.c.	Great Eastern	1,830
2,500	1,000	all	80 p.c.	Manockji Petit's	1,080
300	2,500	all	80 p.c.	Mazagon	2,400
600	2,500	2,300	...	Royal	1,725

*Per share for the half-year.

MISCELLANEOUS.

...	2,000	1,900	75 p.c.	Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	800
1,000	50	all	5 p.c.	Mechanics B'd'g Co.	30
500	2,000	350	21 p.c.	Kurrachee Landing and Shipping Company	170
2,000	50	all	25 p.c.	Treacher & Co.	415

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

		Date of L'dation.		
500	75	Jan. '69	Bank of Bombay	29
98	19	...	Do. China	1
250	2	Mar. '66	Central Bank	1
...	...	...	East India Bank	14
200	13	Feb. '67	Indian Peninsula	1
200	68	May '	Royal Bank	5

COMPANIES IN LIQUIDATION.

1,200	2,375	Nov. '66	Back Bay Co.	95
1,500	2,449	...	G'bay & Bengal S. S.	10

EXCHANGE.

On	Terms.		Rate
London	At sight	...	1s. 10⅛d.
London Bank	3 months' sight	...	1s. 10⅛d.
Do. Credits	6	Do. do.	1s. 11d.
Do. Documents	6	Do. do.	1s. 11⅛d.
Calcutta	At sight	...	Par
Do.	30 days' sight	...	99½
Do.	60 days' sight	...	99¾
Madras	At sight	...	Par
Do.	30 days' sight	...	99¼
China	60	Do. do.	229

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Five-and-a-half per cent	113½
Five per cent	106½
Four per cent	97½
Four & half per cent. (Public Works Loan)	105½
Five per cent Debenture Loan 1866-67	103
15 years' Debenture Loans	102½
10 years' do. do.	103
5 years' do. do.	103
Six per cent. Municipal Loan House Rate	113
Do. Do. Market Rate	113

BANK OF BOMBAY.

Government Securities	4 per cent
Mercantile Bills	6 ,,

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs. 10-8
Bank of England Notes	,, 10-1.
Carolus	,, 220
Mexican Dollars	,, 220
Five-Franc Pieces	,, 203
Bar Silver	,, 106-1
Gold Leaf	,, 15-1
Bar Gold 10oz. English	,, 16
Australian Gold	,, 196

CALCUTTA.—25TH FEBRUARY, 1871.

THE following transactions were reported :—

In Government Securities :—

4 per cents at Rs 97-14, or 2-2 discount.

5½ per cents, at Rs. 113-8 and 113-10.

In shares—

National Bank shares, at Rs 105.

Equitable Coal Co.'s shares at Rs. 222½.

—*Englishman.*

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—MARCH 1.

Campbell, Lieutenant-General, Royal Artillery, on private affairs, from Deyrah Dhoon.

Wallace, Colonel, R'yal Horse Artillery, on duty, from Kirkee.

Ward, Captain, Bengal Staff Corps, on furlough, from Saugor.

Wither, Lieutenant, Bengal General List, to appear before a medical board, from Khandwa.

DEPARTURES.—MARCH 1.

Webster, Captain, Bengal Staff Corps, on leave, to England.

Justice, Captain, 6th Infantry Hydrabad Contingent, to rejoin, to Hingolee.

Jackson, Lieutenant, General List Infantry, on medical certificate, to England.

Bayley, Captain, Staff Corps, on medical certificate, to England.

Beauwell, Captain, Staff Corps, on medical certificate, to England.

Green, Colonel, Staff Corps, on leave, to Mahableshwur.

Purcell, Staff Assistant Surgeon, Medical Staff, on leave, to Deolalee.

Heather, Staff Assistant Surgeon, Medical Staff, on leave, to Deolalee.

Howey, Lieutenant-Colonel, Bengal Infantry, on duty, to Allahabad.

Baker, Assistant Surgeon, Medical Department, on duty, to Ahmedabad.

Corbyn, Surgeon, Bengal Medical Service, on leave, to England.

Cayley, Surgeon, Bengal Medical Service, on leave, to England.

BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Adjutant General's Office, Head Quarters,

Poona, 26th February, 1871.

Major C. A. Collier, Staff Corps, is placed on general duty, Bombay.

Poona, 1st March, 1871.

The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following appointments :—

1st Sind Horse.—Lieutenant-Colonel W. A. Dick, Staff Corps, Commandant 2nd Sind Horse, to be Commandant, vice Major Gordon, who vacates on proceeding to Europe.

2nd Sind Horse.—Captain J. F. Forbes, Staff Corps, Second in Command, to be Commandant, vice Lieutenant-Colonel Dick.

Major W. B. Preston, Staff Corps, is placed on general duty, Assergaum.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence :—

Royal Artillery.—Captain A. R. Hoskins, 18th Brigade, from date of departure to England for 15 months, on private affairs.

Lieutenant L. Gye, F Battery 18th Brigade, from 24th January 1871 to 9th March 1871, to England, on medical certificate.

Assistant Surgeon E. Drew, D Battery 18th Brigade, from date of departure for 9 months to England, on urgent private affairs.

5th Foot, 1st Battalion.—Captain A. Nicols, to England, overland, from date of departure, to appear before a medical board.

11th Foot, 1st Battalion.—Major T. B. Tuite, to England, overland, from date of departure, to appear before a medical board.

Ensign C. F. Morgan, to England, overland, from date of departure, to appear before a medical board.

26th Foot.—Ensign W. F. Hennell, to England, overland, from date of departure, to appear before a medical board.

104th Foot.—Lieutenant B. Hudleston, to England, overland, from date of departure, to appear before a medical board.

Indian Medical Department.—Assistant Surgeon F. R. O'Kearny, to Bombay, from date of departure, to appear on medical certificate, preparatory to obtaining a final certificate for Europe.

POONA STATION ORDERS.

BY MAJOR-GENERAL J. T. GRANT, C. B.,

Commanding Poona Division of the Army.

Poona, 28th February, 1871.

The undermentioned officers have obtained leave of absence :—

General Depot.—Assistant Surgeon W. Cates, for ten days from the 1st proximo, on station leave.

General Depot.—Paymaster P. Murray, for ten days from 3rd proximo, on station leave.

POONA DIVISION ORDERS.

BY MAJOR-GENERAL J. T. GRANT, C. B.,

Commanding Poona Division of the Army.

Poona, 28th February, 1871.

A Committee will assemble at the Major-General's quarters on Thursday, the 2nd proximo, at 11 o'clock A.M. for the purpose of examining Ensign Gough, officiating Wing Subaltern 25th Regiment N. I., for admission to the Staff Corps.

The undermentioned officer has obtained leave. :—

9th Regiment N. I.—Captain Birch, for 15 days, from 26th February 1871, on privilege leave.

ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

Head Quarters, Camp, 20th February 1871.

Local rank is assigned to the undermentioned officer :—

Royal Artillery.—Major (Local) A. H. Heath to be Lieutenant-Colonel, from the 9th December 1870.

Under instructions from Government, the undermentioned Field Officers of Royal Artillery will proceed to England for duty :—

Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel S. C. Woodcock, 22nd Brigade Royal Artillery.

Lieutenant Colonel and Brevet Colonel H. Wallace, C.B., E. Brigade Royal Horse Artillery.

Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel G. Carleton, 2 3th Brigade Royal Artillery.

(This cancels the leave granted to Colonel Woodcock, in G. O. C. C. dated 10th February 1871, page 69.)

Under instructions from Horse Guards, Veterinary Surgeon W. Walker, "F" Brigade, will accompany the batteries of Horse Artillery, under orders for England.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence :—

Royal Horse Artillery.—Lieutenant, Local Captain, T. M. Hazlerigg, D. Battery A. Brigade, to Bombay, for one month from date of departure from Peshawur, and thence to England, for twelve months, from date of embarkation, on urgent private affairs.

20th Hussars.—Paymaster C. Loder, to Bombay, for one month, from date of availing himself of it, to appear before a medical board.

Royal Artillery.—Captain, Local Major, A. D. Dennis, C. Battery 16th Brigade, to England, overland, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

Royal Engineers.—Lieutenant L. K. Scott, Imperial List, to England, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

79th Foot.—Lieutenant O. B. Gordon, to England, from date of embarkation, to date of arrival of his regiment in England, on private affairs.

Staff Corps.—Lieutenant-Colonel P. H. P. Gill, doing duty at Mecan Meer, to Bombay, for one month from date of quitting station, preparatory to embarkation, for Europe, on furlough, on private affairs.

General List, Infantry.—Captain H. B. Swiney, 1st Squadron Subaltern 17th Bengal Cavalry, from the 15th to the 21st October 1870, in extension, to enable him to rejoin.

British Medical Department.—Staff Surgeon Major F. Cogan, to England, overland, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

Head Quarters Camp, 15th February 1871.

COMMAND ALLOWANCES.

The following letter is from the Secretary to the Government of India, Military Department, to the Controller of Military Accounts :—

No. 520, dated 11th February 1871.—In reply to your letter No. 1646G, dated 16th ultimo, I am directed to inform you that the allowance for the command of forts, although entered in the list of appointments affixed to Government General Order, No. 1064A, dated 13th October 1865, was never intended to be drawn as a Staff allowance; and in regard to the Peshawur forts especially, the very object of granting it is to secure the presence of a selected officer. It must therefore in all cases be treated strictly as a command allowance, to be drawn by the officer actually in command, and no portion of it by the commandant when on leave other than privilege leave.

BANDS AND MESSES.

With reference to instructions from His Royal Highness the Field Marshal Commanding-in-Chief, the Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to notify that (Staff) Medical Officers serving with a British regiment not forming part of the establishment, although liable to the annual subscriptions, are not called upon to pay the contributions to Regimental Messes and Bands on appointment and promotion.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT—1ST MARCH.

London	Cotton	£2 15s. 0d.	p. ton.
	Cases	£2 0s. 0d.	,,
	Seeds	£2 5s. 0d.	,,
	Iron Ships Cotton	£2 10s. 0d.	,,
	Wooden Ships	£2 8s. 0d.	,,
Liverpool	Myrabolans & Colr bdls	£1 5s. 0d.	,,
	Seeds	£1 10s. 0d.	,,
Havre	Cotton	No ship loading	
	Coffee		
Overland	Steamers	£3 10s. 0d.	
Liverpool via Suez Canal		£3 12s. 0d. to £2 15s. 0d.	
China	Steamer Cotton	Rs. 10 per bale.	
	Opium	Rs. 2510 90 per chest	
	Sailing Ships	Rs. 3 per bale	
Calcutta	Salt	Rs. 2 0 0 to 3 0 0 per ton	
Calcutta to Bombay		Rs. 16 and Calcutta Port charges	
Mauritius		8 annas to 10 p. bag nominal.	

ARRIVALS.

March	Vessel.	Commander.	From
1	Princess Somawutty	Bake	Shields, Oct. 28.
	Doxford	Robertson	Liverpool, Oct. 26.
	Punjab (s)	Starratt	Calcutta, Feb. 7.

DEPARTURES.

March	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
1	Beann Uamah	McCann	Rangoon.
	Bellona (s)	Tucker	Liverpool.
	Arabia (s)	Crocco	Trieste.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday—Steamer Behar, Blake, to China, &c.

Steamer Mirza Thomas, Crum, to Trieste.

Ship Commemara, Hughes, to Rangoon.

The following vessels began to load yesterday—

Steamer Eutopia, to China, &c.

Steamer Tethys, to Liverpool

Brig Kooraia Roodrin, to Cochin and Colombo.

THE HOOGHLY.

ARRIVALS.

Feb.

25 Star of Albion ... Hughes ... London, Oct 15.
Arcot ... Worthy ... London, Oct. 15.
Mahratta (s) ... Easy ... Akyab, Feb. 22.
Alexander Lavalley (s) ... Longin ... Liverpool, Jan. 4.
Julie ... Farkenbergh ... Colombo.

26 Celt (s) ... McNeill ... False Point & Dhumrah, Feb. 25.
Arabia (s) ... Mathew ... Moulmein, Feb. 19.

DEPARTURES.

Dec.

25 Scotia (s) ... ...
Anna ... ...

DAILY IMPORTS.—1ST MARCH.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Melpomine, 3 cases glassware, &c., F Bharucha.

Stirling (s), 17 cases iron safes, J Rustomjee Sons.

Milbank (s), 14 cases American tobacco, Jacob Sawoo & Co.

FROM LONDON.

H A Brightman, 10 cases claret, Payne & Co.

Dilharee, 10 cases brandy, Payne & Co.

City of York, 24 barrels ginger wine and rum, H Pestonjee Sons

50 cases clay pipes and biscuits, E Ensooljee.

Daphne, 13 packages blacking and carpets, &c., H J Abdoola.

FROM GLASGOW.

City of York, 51 cases rice bowls and 15 bales canvas, P Nowrojee.

DAILY EXPORTS.—1ST MARCH.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Bennington, 25 bales cot'on, H B Touche & Co.

Daphne, 100 bales cotton, A Dhoorum; 200 bales cotton, Leggatt & Co; 20 bales cotton, B Brothers; 113 bales coir yarn, R Pollexfen & Co; 1 bale cotton, B Bhurajee; 46 bales cotton, H Cursondass; 136 packages coals, H Cason & Co.

Duke of Edinburgh, 100 bales cotton, Knoop & Co; 50 bales cotton, F Sands & Co.

Maritana, 60 bales cotton, J Kascdass; 200 bales cotton, D Lalldass; 50 bales cotton, L Bhojraj & Co; 100 bales cotton, J Vurrid.

Westminster, 500 bales cotton, G Sigg & Co.

Ganges (s), 100 bales cotton, P Manockjee; 50 bales cotton, G Dwarkadass; 33 bales cotton, P Vinay & Co; 14 bales cotton, C Ludha; 122 bales cotton, M Candass; 25 bales cotton, Young & Co; 76 bales cotton, B Ambaidass; 100 bales cotton, J Siegford & Co.

City of Brussels (s), 100 bales cot'on, N Kessgwjee & Co; 100 bales cotton, R Scowell & Co; 38 bales cotton, Jules Siegford & Co; 100 bales cotton, Stearns, Hobart & Co; 33 bales wool, L Rujubally; 15 bales cotton, J Baloo; 49 bales wool, N Mcajee; 50 bales wool, Gopejee; 30 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels & Co.

Stirling (s), 40 bales wool and 4 bales cotton, M Damoder; 65 bales cotton, H B Touche & Co; 4 cases false mace, D Chimondass; 150 bales cotton, S Mooljee; 43 bales cotton, C Gungjo; 5 bales cow hides, E Gufoorbhoy; 75 bales cotton, S Tyabjee & Co; 200 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels & Co; 27 bales cotton, J Oomiashunker.

Jane Law, 50 bales cotton, J. Vurria.

Golconda (s), 50 bales wool, H Gangjee.

Calcutta, 31 bales cotton, S Tyabjee & Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Golconda (s), 50 bales cotton, P. Vinay & Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

DeRuyter (s), 100 bales cotton, H D Freck & Co; 723 bags coffee, A Blaschakes & Co; 150 bales cotton, Gaddum &Co; 46 bags coffee, A C Gumpert & Co; 100 bales cotton, H. Clason Co.

Golconda (s), 50 bales cotton, G H Fazulbhoy & Co; 87 bales cotton, H Bomanjee Touch & Co; 100 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 169 bales cotton, G Sigg & Co.

FOR ODESSA.

Golconda (s), 400 bales cotton, Gaddum & Co.

FOR AMSTERDAM.

Glenaros, 50 bales cotton, H Khan.

FOR SUEZ.

Golconda (s), 404 packages silk, A Tait.

FOR HONGKONG.

Behar (s), 50 bales cotton, F Remoo; 12 chests M opium, E Noordin & Co; 10 chests M opium, C Bomanjee & Co; 13 chests M opium, S Nusserwanjee; 8 chests M opium, S & D B Festakid; 7 chests M opium, S E Sassoon; 19 chests M opium, R Habibbhoy; 5 chests M opium, M Dama & Co; 23 chests M opium, G Kirmajee; 16 chests M opium, Aladinbhoy; 10 chests M opium, T&Gumakhass; 22 chests M opium, A Habibbhoy; 5 chests M opium, R Eduljee; 3 chests M opium R Khemjee & Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Behar(s), 9 chests M opium, G Hurdyal; 25 chests M opium, T Setaram; 10 chests M opium, C Dulcharam; 7½ chests M opium, G Kisnajee; 10 chests M opium, D D Ghandy & Co; 24½ chests M opium, David Sassoon & Co; 26 chests M opium, A Burjorjee; 22 chests M opium, C Bomanjee & Co; 34 chests M opium, E D Sassoon; 9 chests M opium, R Rungchall; 34½ chests M opium, J Peerbhoy; 13 chests M opium R Dhunjeeshaw & Co; 40 chests M opium, R Eduljee; 5½ chests M opium, J Dubsookroy; 8 chests M opium, H Ramgopall; 3 chests M opium, D Choonilall; 8 chests M opium H Chimoram; 2 chests M opium, H Habibbhoy.

FOR SPECIAL MARKET REPORTS and WEEKLY PRICE CURRENT, Hay and Mackintosh's Weekly FREIGHT CIRCULAR, and all the COMMERCIAL and SHIPPING NEWS of the WEEK, see

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE

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THE WAR-TELEGRAMS

WILL BE ISSUED FROM THIS OFFICE TO-DAY AS SPECIAL EDITIONS IMMEDIATELY ON ARRIVAL.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

DEATH.

LENNOX—December 27th, accidentally drowned at St. Lucia W. Indies, Francis Lennox, Esq., late Cap'ain 99th Regiment.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BARTON—February 25th, at Cawnpore, the wife of George M. Barton, Esq., of a son.

FINNIS—February 21st, at Abbottabad the wife of Captain John Finnis, Bengal Staff Corps (3rd F. Infantry), of a daughter.

GRAHAM—February 20th, at St. S cphen's Parsonage, Calcutta, the wife of C. Graham, Esq., of a son.

KNOWLES—February 8th, at Seetapore, Oudh, the wife of the Rev. S. Knowles, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

ATKINSON—McCARTHY—February 22nd, at St. Andrew's Church, Allahabad, by the Rev. J. Williamson, M.A., Joseph Henry Atkinson, to Elizabeth Mary, youngest daughter of C. V. McCarthy.

FISHER—UNSWORTH—February 25th, at Seetapore, by the Rev. C. R. Tollemache, Major H. S. V. Fisher, Bengal Staff Corps, second son of the late Captain T. Fisher, Bengal Army, to Eleanor Marie Josephine Theresa Unsworth, eldest daughter of the late William Unsworth, of Portland Place, Southampton, and Middleton Row, Calcutta.

DEATH.

BIRCH—February 23rd, at Bamoorah, William Cecil, son of Captain Wm. Brereton Birch, aged 1 year and 2 months.

NOTICE.

All CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances, sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

All Communications respecting Advertisements should be addressed to the "Advertisement Department" *Bombay Gazette* Office, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

THURSDAY, MARCH 2, 1871.

ON all sides we hear that the recent war proves how essential is a complete system of artillery, since nearly all the battles have been won by its effective aid. The failures of French attacks and defences have generally been ascribed to their inferiority to the Prussians in this very arm of the service; and while some admit that in the *field* the French artillery did well, and enlarge on the excellences of their system of selecting trained men as gunners, yet it is plain that they were far from being perfect in cool and bold action as supports to infantry. All our weapons and projectiles are daily becoming more precise, and at the same time more expensive; and it must come more forcibly than ever before the authorities that both weapons and projectiles, to be thoroughly efficient, should be used by intelligent and well-taught men. Whilst then we are improving the former, some attention to the training and education of the latter can be advantageously advocated. Is our artillery the scientific corps in reality that we have been led to believe it ought to be? As far as rank and file are concerned we cannot think it is so, and a cause that has operated prejudicially in this direction has been the absence of any system of selection and reward of marksmen or classification of the gunners in this service. Perhaps in no condition of men does a system of competitive contests produce such good results as in the army. A badge, a reward, a distinction, whether it carry with it or not pecuniary advantages, is looked at with longing eyes, and eagerly sought after. *Esprit-de-corps*—although within the past years it has met with little encouragement, and the State have by their action materially damped such a feeling—still exists, and wherever an opportunity offers acts beneficially as a stimulant to work and zeal.

Every other branch of the service, whether naval, volunteer, or military, possesses these incentives to proficiency in the use of the individual weapons with which the men are armed, and the temporary scheme introduced into India by Lord Strathnairn did, when carried out strictly in accordance with his suggestions, act in producing emulation and efficiency in the artillery. We have heard, and can vouch for the fact amongst the rank and file of our best shooting infantry regiments, that real interest has been taken in the annual practice. To retain a good position on the scale, or to improve it, has been the aim of conversation and conduct in the barrack room. Men have trained for their period of shooting, have even deprived themselves of their ordinary allowance of liquor, and denied themselves their favourite tobacco, and a moral, sometimes even a physical, influence has been brought to bear upon the recalcitrant comrade, whose carelessness or bad habits rendered it probable his score would "reduce the average." Much as the weapon given to our infantry has improved, requiring more intelligence and skill in its use to make it efficient, still more have our artillery and their projectiles become increased in science and detail. The gunner is not necessarily a highly educated man, and many in the ranks cannot read or write. Those who are unable to read the figures on a fuze or tangent scale, are mixed with others of keen sight, excellent education, and capable of being taught with ease and certainty. All are put through the same drill; to the one a mere dull routine, to the other an interesting, because significant work. That most undesirable results are produced by our present *general* system of gun drill, the report of the recent Dartmoor Committee fully prove. It is there distinctly shown that "marvellously few hits were made when the circumstances approached nearest to the probabilities of war—viz., unknown range, uneven ground, and rapid fire." The committee report the results "as unsatisfactory, and the expenditure of ammunition much out of all proportion to the effect produced."

Captain T. B. Strange, of the artillery, who has held the post of Gunnery Instructor for several years, has, in a recent number of the "Proceedings" of the Royal Artillery Institution at Woolwich, published a scheme for the selection and award of marksmen. The pamphlet has just come into our hands, and to it we are indebted for the points of information we refer to. He may be somewhat enthusiastic on a subject with which he is himself so intimately connected, but that he gives sound and practical advice no one can gainsay. Economically, his scheme is advantageous. He tells us that the cost of annual practice to each battery of field artillery armed with 12-pounder breech-loading guns is £53-9-7. Under his system of selection the cost would be reduced to £40-17-6½, which would represent an annual saving to each brigade of £100-16-2. Captain Strange proposes a selection of thirty per cent. of the more intelligent and better educated non-commissioned officers and men, obtained after observation and examination in the barrack room by subaltern officers in command of divisions. These are to act as the "*pointeurs*" in the French army, and "lay the the guns, which would be worked by their more ignorant and dim-visioned comrades." Before annual practice he recommends a course of special instruction in simple theory, ammunition and stores, with an additional course for garrison gunners on knotting and splicing, and knowledge of the ranges of conspicuous objects and of the district surrounding his fortress. The guns would be worked by the entire number of non-commissioned officers and gunners, the selected men, however, being the only ones allowed to lay them, and to compete for the prizes which should be personal, and given to the man as a marksman and not to the gun detachment. These prizes, with their descriptive badges, are to carry with them daily pay as in the infantry of 2d. for first class, and 1d. for second class shots, but are only to hold good for *one year*. "Every year a fresh classification. Should it be found that a gunner has forgotten his drill, or knowledge of fuzes, &c., he will be necessarily excluded from the first class, and from competition." Thus it is to be hoped competitive zeal will be encouraged, and the old motto, "Try, try; try again," be literally carried out. Capt. Strange would also separate the drivers from the gunners, and afford them similar prizes for proficiency and steadiness in their own peculiar calling.

We have read the entire scheme with much interest, and really think it most worthy of attention and adoption.

That he may expect opposition from those few artillery officers who he says have "gutter disbelief in all gunnery and necessity for straight shooting," we can well imagine. It is fortunate they are few, and their views may be very advantageous if they could only be adopted by an enemy, and not brought to influence our own arrangements. Captain Strange thinks "there is an absolute necessity for adopting some system of selection in our artillery, unless we are content to be swept from future fields of battle with bloodshed and dishonour, as an imposture, an encumbrance to a self-reliant British infantry, armed with terrible breech loaders, who will only ask us to batter buildings, or expect us to fire at nothing smaller than a town." We cannot quite agree with Captain Strange's peroration, but we cordially coincide with his very sensible and apparently efficient scheme.

ON Saturday last the Calcutta Trades Association presented a farewell address to Sir William Grey.

IT appears to be definitely fixed that the Financial Statement will be made on the morning of March 9th.

THE HON. W. H. SEWARD and the Misses Seward, who had been the guests of Lord Napier, left Madras last Saturday for Calcutta by the P. and O. steamer Australia.

THE case of George Reid, accused of the murder in October last of Mrs. Sealy at Simla, is proceeding before the Chief Court of the Punjab. There were numerous witnesses to be examined.

THE ayah who stole jewellery at Belvedere, Calcutta, and was cleverly "detected" by a policeman who made court to her in the guise of a fellow servant, has been sentenced to be rigorously imprisoned for a year.

ACCORDING to the "Madras Catholic Directory for 1871," the total number of Roman Catholics in British India is at present about 640,000, while in Ceylon, the Straits, Siam and Ava there are almost as many more. The total number of priests is 998.

BARON DOWLEARS has received the thanks of the Government of India for the successful termination, in a financial point of view, of his mission to Paris, and an expression of His Excellency in Council's satisfaction at the zealous and able manner in which he discharged the important duties confided to him.

IN another column we publish a report of a case at Tanna in which it is ruled that the famous Local Funds Act is not retrospective as to suits filed for the recovery of illegally levied cess before the Act came into force. The report will have some interest in several districts of this presidency where many similar suits are understood to be pending.

THE "Bengal Times" (Dacca) has, it tells us, heard a rumour that Lord Mayo sent home by the last mail the names of the following persons as fit recipients of the Star of India:—Baboos Prannath Bose Surbadhikari, Peary Chand Mittra, Kishoree Chand Mittra, Rajendra Lall Mittra, Messrs. J. B. Roberts, A. Mackenzie, C. K. Dove, Josiah Rowe, and Sheikh Muneeroodeen.

AN exportation of horses of a first-class character to the Indian market has just been made, says the "Madras Mail," by Mr. James Lalor, at Melbourne, who has had ample experience in the selection and shipment of horses, and who has made several successful ventures from Victoria to Indian ports. The present lot which Mr. Lalor takes numbers 170, and most of them are of the best strains. The horses have been shipped for Madras in the large iron clipper Thomas Stephens.

RICHARD SANDERSON, an Inspector in the Forest Department, charged in the Chief Court of the Punjab with mischief, arson, and causing hurt, has been sentenced to simple imprisonment for seven days and a fine of Rs. 500. The argument for the defence was that the prisoner having lately suffered from a *coup de soleil* was, at the time of his misbehaviour, under the influence of liquor aggravated by his accident, and that therefore he was not responsible for his actions. The judge allowed the force of the plea, and therefore treated the prisoner leniently.

THE following extract from the report of Captain White, of the P. and O. Company's steamer Australia, which anchored at Madras last Friday evening, will interest our readers:—

"February 23rd, lat. 8° 45' N. long. 82° 01' E.—Stopped and communicated with the tug Sturdy of Bombay, 41 days from Point de Galle and bound to Singapore; fuel expended, and provisions all gone. They had anchored at the Nicobar Islands, but put to sea again not liking the attitude of the natives. Near these islands they signalled the barque Amazon but she would take no notice of them. After [the Australia] supplying the Sturdy with provisions she made sail for Trincomallee, then about 45 miles distant."

THE high value set upon thoroughbred horse stock in Melbourne was shown the other day, says the local "Argus," by the prices obtained for the yearlings at the annual sale at Maribyrnong, near Melbourne. The six animals brought to the hammer realised the following prices:—Brown filly, by Maribyrnong out of Nightlight, 660 guineas; bay colt, by Ace of Clubs out of Rose de Florence, 900 guineas; bay colt, by Maribyrnong out of Rose of Denmark, 560 guineas; brown colt, by Maribyrnong out of Guildermere, 580 guineas; bay colt, by Ace of Clubs out of Seagull, 360 guineas. Total 3,370 guineas, or an average of 570 guineas each.

INDIAN ECONOMICS.

MARK the fact, that were this Hohenzollern family blotted out of Europe to-morrow by the manifest judgment of God, the world would witness the event with awe, and the full conviction that its career of blood merited the judgment that had at last overtaken it.—*Indian Economist*, Feb. 15.

MILITARY ITEMS.

ENSIGN C. G. DICKSON, 1st Battalion 2nd Foot, has been admitted to the Staff Corps, on probation.

MAJOR D. W. WISE, Bengal Staff Corps, has obtained furlough to Europe for twenty months, on medical certificate, under the furlough regulations of 1868.

MAJOR J. F. WATSON, Bengal Staff Corps, has been allowed furlough to Europe for two years, on medical certificate, under the furlough regulations of 1868.

LIEUTENANT G. E. WESTON, Madras Staff Corps, has been allowed furlough to Europe for two years, on medical certificate, under the furlough regulations of 1868.

CAPTAIN F. H. JENKINS, Bengal Staff Corps, has been granted furlough to Europe for two years, on medical certificate, under the furlough regulations of 1868.

MAJOR E. H. SCOTT, Bengal Staff Corps, has been allowed furlough to Europe for twenty months, on medical certificate, under the furlough regulations of 1868.

CONDUCTOR W. F. HARDING, of the Bengal Commissariat Department, has been granted furlough to Europe for one year, on medical certificate, under the furlough regulations of 1868.

LIEUTENANT A. C. B. WITHER, General List, Bengal Infantry, has been permitted to proceed to Europe, on medical certificate, for the purpose of appearing before a medical board there, under the furlough regulations of 1868.

SURGEON H. DAY, Indian Medical Department, in medical charge 5th Regiment N. L. I., has been allowed furlough to Europe for two years, from date of departure in April next, on private affairs, under rule 9 of the furlough regulations of 1868.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL E. SCHNEIDER, Staff Corps, Political Superintendent, Sawunt Waree, has been allowed furlough to Europe for one year, from the date of departure in April or May next, on private affairs, under rule 9 of the furlough regulations of 1868.

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

[PER REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE WAR.

LONDON, 1ST MARCH.

Great agitation prevailed in Paris yesterday in consequence of the expected entry of the Germans. The authorities have taken measures to prevent a conflict.

30,000 Germans only will enter Paris.

The Germans will occupy

it will probably be discovered that these causes consist of more than the dispositions, plans, positions chosen and marches made, but also of the effects produced by the way the country was governed and the state of society. The army always reflects the condition of a State, and it prospers or withers away with it, just as the healthiness of a tree depends upon the soundness of its roots. There may be cases in which a tree may be attacked by sickness or may be carried off by the force of a storm, in spite of the soundness of the roots. In the same way the government of a country may be defective without affecting the sound state of society, but the French people do not give us the impression, that such was their case.

COMPLETION OF THE MADRAS RAILWAY TO RAICHORE.

We learn by telegram from Raichore that the first train, carrying Mr. Beresford Anderson, Chief Engineer of the Madras Railway, Mr. E. W. Barnett, the contractor, and several other railway officials, entered the Raichore station this morning (Feb. 25), thus completing through communication with Bombay, so far as the Madras Railway is concerned. There has been quite an exciting race between the Bombay and Madras companies as to who should get to the terminus first, but Madras has won by about seven miles. We understand that these seven miles of line on the Bombay side of Raichore will soon be finished, and there can be little doubt that through communication with Bombay will be opened on or about the first of April. The Bombay company, however, have by no means finished their work yet. There is the great bridge across the Kistna to be built, a three years' job at the least. In the meantime, the public will be glad to know what arrangements are being made for the transport of goods and passengers across the river. It is a thousand pities that this bridge should have been so long delayed, but surely the Government of India is not free from blame in the matter.—*Madras Mail.*

BOMBAY.

FAIR.—A fair is to be held near Duncan Road this evening.

FIRE.—A fire broke out on Tuesday at the first Coombarwada Street in the house of one Wagha Dhunjee, a washerman, by which about two hundred pieces of wearing apparel were destroyed.

DEATH FROM SNAKE-BITE.—A Coroner's inquest was held on Monday at Cumballa Hill on the body of Essoo, woman, who, according to the jury, came to her death by having been bitten by a snake.

A BENGALI MERCHANT.—Baboo Chunderdas, a well known merchant of Benares, arrived here on Tuesday with about twenty followers, and has taken up his residence temporarily in a bungalow at Love Lane.

EXAMINATION FOR THE OFFICE OF HIGH COURT VAKILS.—The annual examination for the office of High Court vakils takes place on the 13th instant. The following gentlemen have been appointed to conduct the examination:—The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Melvill, Mr. Birdwood, Acting Registrar of the High Court, and Mr. Branson, barrister-at-law.

THEFT BY A DOMESTIC.—Yesterday at the Fort Police Court, before Mr. Nana Morojee, Francis Joze, a domestic servant, was charged with stealing a cash-box and Rs. 186, the property of Mr. H. J. Weston. The amount was reduced to Rs. 50 with a view to bring the case within the jurisdiction of the Court. The prisoner admitted the offence and was sentenced to receive fifteen stripes.

POPULAR TALES.—The fourth lecture in connection with the Sassoon Mechanics' Institute was delivered last night. There was a good attendance, presided over by Mr. Macfarlane. The lecturer was the Rev. D. C. Boyd, who read an interesting paper, showing the common origin of the popular tales of all countries, and how these bore testimony to the descent of all nations from an original Aryan stock.

PROGRAMME OF MUSIC to be played by the Band of H. E. the Governor at the Esplanade Bandstand this evening:—

March, "Deffiler"	Siebold
Overture, "A Night in Granada"	Kreutzer
Selec. (Op.) "Mousquetaires de la Reine"	Halevey
Valse "Undine"	Coote
Selec. (Op.) "Lucrezia Borgia"	Donizetti
Quadrille "Charlemagne"	Marie
Galop "Prince Imperial"	Coote

THE eight natives concerned in the dacoity committed at the house of a Banian in the village of Nanderd, Havalie Taloka, on the 18th December last, have been committed by the Railway Magistrate to the next Criminal Sessions to be held in Poona on Monday next. It will be remembered that Soobana, one of the eight, was admitted as Queen's evidence, but his certificate was afterwards withdrawn in consequence of his evidence having been shown to be false.—*Deccan Herald*, March 1.

PARSEE OPERA, CONCERT, &c.—It will have been seen from our advertising columns that Mr. Nusserwanjee Dorabjee Ayyakhtiar gives this evening his fourth representation of the Guzerati opera of Roostum and Sorab, so successfully performed two months ago, at the Grant Road Theatre. He has introduced many new songs and scenes, instrumental music, and a variety of other attractions, and he richly deserves the patronage of the public for his enterprise and exertions in trying to improve native music.

ROWING MATCH.—The last match at the regatta on Monday, a rowing match, was won by the gig of the ship Tweed, the second being the Irish Lily, a boat belonging to the City of Brussels. Captain Baker, of the City of Brussels, believing in the capability of his crew, challenged Captain Stewart of the Tweed to another match, which came off yesterday afternoon. This time again the Tweed's gig was the victor, and that by about one minute. The winning gig was built during the Tweed's last passage out from England.

THIEVES AT PAREL.—Two robberies have lately taken place at Parell which ought to put the inhabitants of that suburb upon the alert. On the morning of the 22nd ult. the house of a Mahomedan gentleman was entered and a number of things carried off, amongst others a valuable writing desk containing most important documents. The police inspector of the district was informed of the theft, but no clue to the thief has as yet been discovered. The second robbery was committed yesterday morning at a bungalow opposite the Lall Bagh, occupied by a Parsee, and from which a quantity of clothing was taken.

HILL CART BETWEEN SHEROOL (KOWTA) AND MAHABLESHWUR.—On the 15th instant the postal hill cart between Sherool (last year Kowta) and Mahableshwur will begin to run daily. It will leave Sherool for Mahableshwur on the arrival of the Bombay mail at about 4 A.M., and Mahableshwur for Sherool at 1 P.M. Two seats for passengers will be available by it in either direction. The fare for the whole distance will be Rs. 5 per seat, and the luggage of each passenger will be limited to 15 seers. Seats can be engaged only by written application to the Deputy Post Master at Sherool or Mahableshwur, and no seat can be secured until payment in full of the fare has been made.

DEATH FROM EXCESSIVE DRINKING.—A Coroner's inquest was held yesterday at the Falkland Road on the body of Ellen McKenny alias Mosley, a European woman, who kept a boarding-house in Falkland Road. On Friday night John Thomas, an engine-driver in the employ of the Municipality, went to live in the house. He gave her forty rupees for board and lodging. On the same night Thomas borrowed two rupees, with which he bought liquor. Deceased began to drink rum on Saturday night, and she kept on drinking with Thomas from that time until Monday night. Yesterday morning deceased's son went to see her, and found that she was dead. The jury upon the evidence found that she had died from apoplexy induced by excessive drinking.

EUROPEAN VAGRANCY.

We understand that instructions have been received to proceed immediately with the erection of a number of sheds in the new yard of the House of Correction for the accommodation of European vagrants. This building, we suppose, is to be regarded as a workhouse under the European Vagrancy Act.

WEEKLY STATEMENT OF THE MUNICIPAL REVENUE.

From Monday, 20th February, to Saturday, 25th February 1871.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Wheel Tax	2,930	8	0
House Rate	19,550	9	4
Police Rate	8,622	8	5
Lighting do.	8,607	8	5
Water do.	7,034	8	1
Halalcore Cess	9,891	14	3
Market Fees	1,563	7	0
Fees thro' Police Commissioners, including Liquor Licences, &c.	51	4	0
Miscellaneous Fees	1,476	1	5
Fines and Penalties	323	8	6
Town Duties	11,493	3	9
Duty on Tobacco and Snuff	3,300	0	0
Total Rs.	74,855	0	0

W. MAIDMENT
Controller of Municipal Accounts.

SHIPPING.

THE S. S. MIRA THOMAS, 731 tons, Captain H. G. Crum, will sail to-day for Liverpool via the Suez Canal with a cargo of 4,445 bales of cotton.

THE SHIP PRINCESS SOMAVUTTY, 981 tons, Captain R. H. Bake, arrived yesterday from Shields with a cargo of coals. The vessel is consigned to Sir Charles Forbes & Co.

THE P. AND O. Co.'s S. S. BEHAR, Captain W. Blake, will sail to-day for China, &c., with 1,579½ chests Malwa opium, 1,797 bales of cotton, 3½ cwts. of E. teeth, and 2½ cwts. of coffee.

LOCAL FUNDS REFUND CASE IN THE TANNA DISTRICT COURT.

(Before W. M. P. COGHLAN, Esq., Judge.)

THE COLLECTOR OF COLABA, APPELLANT (DEFENDANT); *vs.* GOPAL YESHANT, RESPONDENT (PLAINTIFF.)

THE Government Pleader for the Appellant; Mr. Govind Baba for the Respondent.

This was an action brought in the Court of the Assistant Judge of Tanna, by the Plaintiff, to recover moneys alleged to have been illegally levied from him as local fund cess by the Defendant, the Collector of Colaba.

The defence was that the action did not lie, being barred by section 14 of Act III. of 1869. The Assistant Judge of Tanna (M. B. Baker) awarded the claim on the ground that the High Court in their decree in Appeal No. 20 of 1869 had tacitly ruled that Act III. of 1869 does not affect suits filed previously to the passing of the Act.

The Collector of Colaba appealed on the ground that section 14 of Act III. of 1869 has a retrospective general effect. The case was argued at Tanna on appeal before the District Court (Coghlan, J.), and the Court found on the issues, 1st—That the claim was not barred by Act III. of 1869, section 14. 2nd—That the plaintiff was entitled to recover the whole amount sued for.

The Judge in delivering judgment said—I need not deliver a judgment in this Appeal, further than to record that I adopt the reasoning and conclusions of the learned Assistant Judge, and to add reasons for holding that section 14 of the Local Funds Act does not bar the claim other than the sufficient reason that the High Court in Appeal No. 545 from this Court, on 20th April 1869, practically ruled that it does not do so. It is a general rule (vide Broom, Legal Maxims) that a statute shall not be construed so as to operate retrospectively, or to take away a vested right, unless it contain either an enumeration of the cases in which it is to have such an operation, or words which can have no meaning unless such a construction be adopted. It has on many occasions been held that when the law is altered by statute, an action pending, the law as it existed when the action was commenced, must be applied, unless the Legislature express a clear intention to vary the relation of litigant parties to each other.

Another rule for the interpretation of statutes is the the well known one of Blackstone, that the following points should be considered—the old law, the mischief, the remedy, that is to say, to enquire how the law stood when the statute was made? What want the statute was intended to supply? and what remedy the Legislature have given by the statute? I now attempt to apply these rules to the matter in hand. The suit was brought by plaintiff to recover money illegally taken from him by the Collector for Local Fund purposes, and was filed on the 3rd February 1869, Bombay Act III. of 1869, an Act to provide in the Presidency of Bombay, funds for expenditure on objects of local public utility and improvement, and to constitute local committees for the due administration of such funds, came into operation on the 24th March 1869.

Plaintiff's action was therefore pending when the Act came into force. It would appear that the old law before the 24th of March 1869, was that a cess could not be levied for the purposes for which Bombay Act III. was passed. The mischief to be remedied was, that evil resulted from the inability of Government legally to levy a cess for such purposes, and that an irregular practice obtained of levying such cess without authority of the law. The remedy provided by the Act is, that power is given to Government to levy a cess for the aforesaid purposes, and that by section 14 of the Act collections of the cess on ordinary land revenue made previously to the Act coming into force, are legalized. I take it, that it is not a part of the remedy that a cause of action on which a claim had already been vested was to be cut away, but that the Act from the day on which it came into operation extinguished such cause of action in regard to those who had not availed themselves of their right previously to the operation of the Act. It has been argued by Mr. Government Pleader that section 14 of the Act legalizes all previous collections of cess, retrospectively destroying plaintiff's right of action. Section 18 of Act XIV. of 1859 (the Limitation Act) is referred to, as showing that when the Legislature intends a statute not to apply to pending suits, it distinctly says so, section 18 providing that the Limitation Act is not to apply to suits then pending. I however take section 18, so far as it applies to suits then pending, to be nothing more than an expression of the usual rule of law, expressed probably in order to make the meaning of the Act as clear and simple as possible. I take rather section 3 of Bombay Act VII. of 1866 as exemplifying the course taken by the Legislature when it expressly intends to alter the position of litigant parties. Bombay Act VII. of 1866 is an Act to limit, *inter alia*, the liability of Hindu sons for ancestral debts, and section 3 of the Act expressly states that the Act is to apply to pending suits in which judgment had not been pronounced. It may, I think, be safely held that the Legislature, which, in 1866, inserted the express proviso as to pending suits in Act VII. of that year, would, if it intended pending suits to be affected by Act III. of 1869, have made a similar special proviso in that Act. I am therefore of opinion that section 14 of Act III. of 1869 does not affect a right of action put into operation prior to the date on which the Act became law. I reject the appeal, and confirm the Decree of the learned Assistant Judge with costs on Appellant.

PORT CANNING COMPANY.

A MEETING of the Bombay shareholders of the Port Canning Land Improvement, Reclamation, and Dock Company, Limited, (in liquidation), was held at No. 2, Dean Lane, on Tuesday afternoon. There was a good attendance. Mr. Dinshaw Manockjee Petit was called to the chair.

Mr. Sadanand Balcrishna briefly stated in Guzerathi how the liquidation of the company was progressing, explaining the present position of the company's assets and liabilities, and requesting the shareholders to express their sense regarding several matters in connection with the liquidation.

The following opinions were then unanimously expressed:—

1st.—That the liquidators should secure the building of the Port Canning Hotel Company at Canning if they can do so by paying off the liabilities of that company, provided such liabilities do not exceed Rs. 7,000.

2nd.—That the liquidators should proceed against the directors of the company for recovering from them what losses the company has suffered through the consignments of rice sent by them to England, and in such proceedings they should not effect any compromise without the sanction of the directors of the Port Canning Land Company, Limited.

3rd.—That the liquidators should give notice of one month, and after that time absolutely forfeit shares in which the calls shall remain unpaid.

4th.—That the shares of the new company which will represent 800 forfeited shares of the old company should be retained by the liquidators to be handed over to the new company as part of the assests of the old company, provided it is ascertained that there will be no legal difficulty in the way of the new company in issuing them at any future time if it is thought proper to do so under the nominal value of those shares.

5th.—That the liquidators should by all means avoid calling in the second instalment of Rs. 25 per share, and if possible should sell by public auction in Bombay as many of the forfeited shares as may be necessary for making up any deficiency which may arise in the assets for clearing the liability of the company.

With a vote of thanks to the chairman and to Mr. Sadanand Balcrishna the meeting dissolved.

INWARD BOUND.

The P. and O. steamer Australia, from Suez, Aden and Galle, arrived at Madras last Friday evening, with the following passengers:—

From Southampton to Madras—Mr and Mrs Branson, Miss A G Cooper, Mrs Dibblee, two children and ayah, and Mr. Flood.

From Melbourne to Madras—Mr J Phillips.

From Galle to Madras—Hon'ble Mr Douglas and native servant.

From Southampton to Calcutta—Mr and Mrs Brooks, Messrs F J Alexander, and G S Park, Captain and Mrs Lindsay and infant, Mrs Wyman and child, Miss D J Moysey, Mrs Lankly and infant, Jagannathund Sing, Mr and Miss Gaynor and one ayah, Messrs N H Thomson and A Flese, Mrs Mosley, and Mr R Park.

From Brindisi to Calcutta—Messrs R B Fastnedge and A Carritt.

From Sydney to Calcutta—Mr J Byron

From Melbourne to Calcutta—Signor Pompeii

From King George's Sound to Calcutta—Mrs McKinlay and child

From Shanghai to Calcutta—Dr Ross

The Australia left at noon on Saturday for Calcutta, taking with her the following passengers:—

From Madras—Hon'ble W H Seward, two Misses Seward, and two European servants Dr Whitwell, Messrs Weller Newton and B L, not. Mr. Leost and native servant.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH OFFICE—1ST MARCH, 9 P.M.

Latest dates from United Kingdom.

Via Russia, 1st March, 1-23 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 1 hour 12 minutes.

Via Red Sea, 1st March, 2 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 12 minutes.

Latest dates from Continent of Europe.

Via Russia, 27th Feb., 7-20 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 27 hours 30 minutes.

Via Turkey, 28th Feb., 7-40 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 11 hours 7 minutes.

Via Red Sea, 1st March, 7-50 A.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 2 hours.

America via Red Sea, 1st March, 5 A.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 45 minutes.

The time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay from 9 P.M. of the 28th Feb. to 9 P.M. of the 1st March is as follows:—

	To Bombay	Max.	Min.
From	Kurrachee	0 47	0 8
,,	Calcutta	6 34	0 18
,,	Madras	6 26	0 28
,,	Galle,	one in ten hours.	

STAMER REPORTS.

TRINCOMALLEE, 1st March, 12-55.—H. M. S. Cossack sailed yesterday for Rangoon. Dryad arrived from Mergui to-day.

THE NATIONAL FINANCIAL ASSOCIATION.

DECISIONS BY THE HIGH COURT.

ON Monday last Mr. Justice Green delivered judgment in two cases with regard to the National Financial Association. The first was an application by Khatao Munjee, an alleged contributory, to have a warrant set aside and money which he had paid, returned, since he was really not a contributory. The case was before the last Criminal Sessions, and two bailiffs were convicted of abetment of fabricating and giving false evidence to show that Khatao was a contributory.

The Judge in disposing of the application said—This is a summons obtained on the 26th August 1870 by the alleged contributory, Khatao Munjee, calling on the official liquidator of the company to show cause why a certain warrant of arrest should not be set aside as against the applicant, Khatao Munjee, and why the moneys paid by the said Khatao Munjee to the Sheriff should not be returned, and why the said official liquidator should not pay the costs of the application. Under one of the orders for payment of a call made by the Court in the winding-up of this company, and by virtue of a warrant of arrest issued to enforce such order against a person named Khatao Munjee, the applicant, Khatao Munjee, was arrested, and under protest paid the sum of Rs. 1,531-4 to the Sheriff, and was thereupon released, and he then obtained the Judge's summons abovementioned. The hearing of the summons was adjourned into Court, and in the meantime criminal proceedings were taken in the Police Court at the instance of the applicant, Khatao Munjee, against three of the persons, viz., Jezraj Kurrumchund, Cassidas Jaykissondas, and Muggonlal Panachund, who had made affidavits in opposition to that made by the applicant. The fact that such criminal proceedings had been adopted against them was, no doubt, a sufficient explanation of their non-appearance at the hearing in Court of the summons for the purpose of *viva voce* examination and cross-examination. The resort to criminal proceedings with reference to a civil matter still pending must always tend to embarrass the hearing and disposal of the latter, and ought not, I think, to be encouraged, though, on the other hand, it is suggested, and not without reason, that in the present case, had adoption of criminal proceedings been postponed till the result of the hearing of the summons was known, they would have become impossible by the disappearance of the accused persons. However, those proceedings having been adopted, I thought it proper to postpone deciding on the summons in order not to embarrass these proceedings in any way, and not because I felt any real doubt on the matter. The criminal charges against two of the persons named Jezraj Kurrumchund and Cassidas Jaykissondass resulted in a conviction of these two persons at the last Sessions of abetting the fabrication of false evidence and abetting the giving of false evidence. At the close of the hearing before me, I had arrived at the conclusion that the Guzerathi agreement alleged to have been made by the applicant was not made by him, and that the story of the witnesses who had made affidavits in support of the claim of the official liquidator with reference to that document was a false story. This being so, and believing, as I did, the evidence adduced on behalf of Khatao Munjee as to his inability to write, the Court must hold that in arresting the applicant, Khatao Munjee, the wrong man was arrested, and that the sum paid by him under the compulsion of that arrest must be returned to him. With regard to the costs I must pursue the course which has, I believe, been usually adopted, and award them to the applicant, subject to his undertaking not to take any further proceedings against the Sheriff or the official liquidator on account of his arrest. The present form of proceedings upon summons has been allowed for the purpose of the more speedy relief of persons who have paid claims under the compulsion of process. But if such persons chose to adopt this mode of proceeding, they ought not, I think, to have their costs of them and also of proceedings by ordinary suit to recover damages beyond the return of the money so paid by them; and for this reason I give the costs of this application to the applicant as against the official liquidator, only subject to the undertaking aforesaid.

Mr. Branson declined to give an undertaking such as referred to by his Lordship.

An order was then made for return of Rs. 1,531-4 by the Sheriff to the applicant's solicitor, but no costs were allowed.

The next case was an application by Rattonchund Soorchund for a stay of execution of an order against him for payment of calls.

The Judge in disposing of that application said—The National Financial Association of India, which was a company incorporated under Act XIX. of 1857, having been ordered to be wound up by the Court, under Act X. of 1866, a list of alleged contributories was filed on the 4th June 1867 on the part of the official liquidator, and by the Court's order of the 19th July 1867 was, on the 25th July 1867, amended, and as amended was settled. In this amended list, under No. 787 of the first part, appears the name of Ruttonchund Soorchund as contributory in the character of allottee of 15 shares. Afterwards calls were ordered to be made on the contributories, but, for some cause or other, no steps appear to have been taken against the present applicant, till the month of April 1870, when application was made to one of the civil courts of Ahmedabad, for execution against the applicant, on an order made by this Court in the above matter, for payment of the sum of Rs. 1,500, being the amount of a call or calls of Rs. 100 per share on fifteen shares. The Ahmedadad Court having ordered the issue of execution against the applicant by attachment of general moveable property and arrest of the person, and having refused to stay execution of such order, the applicant obtained a Judge's summons in this court, dated the 31st May 1870, calling upon the official liquidator to show cause why the name of the said Ruttonchund Soorchund should not be removed from the list of contributories, settled and filed herein, and why the official liquidator should not pay the costs of the application, and that in the meantime execution should be stayed. The matter of the summons came on before me in Court with several others relating to the same company on the 18th June 1870, when I considered the objection taken to the summons on the part of the official liquidator to be a good one, viz, that the Court was in fact asked to hear an appeal from, or review of, the order of the Court settling the list of contributories, and that to do so would contravene sec. 141 of Act X. of 1866, which provides that such appeals and reviews should be dealt with as appeals from the ordinary jurisdiction of the Court, *i.e.*, by the Court sitting in its appellate jurisdiction. The order made upon that summons was that execution should be stayed till after the then next sitting of the Appellate Court, and that the costs of the application should be reserved to be dealt with by the Appellate Court. The applicant appears not to have made any application to the Appellate Court, at least no evidence of any such application has been brought before me, and I must therefore treat the order settling the list of contributories as still unvaried and in force, so far at least as Ruttonchund Soorchund's name is concerned. On the 25th November 1870, Ruttonchund Soorchund obtained a Judge's summons calling on the official liquidator to shew cause why the writs of execution issued in the above matter, on the 15th November, the instant, at Ahmedabad, should not be set aside as against the said Ruttonchund Soorchund, and why the said liquidator should not pay the costs of the application. The matter came on in Court before me on the 2nd December 1870, when the same objection was taken on the part of the official liquidator as had prevailed in regard to the summons of the 31st May 1870, and it was also objected that while that summons remained finally undisposed of the present application could not be entertained. By consent of the applicant's counsel, the summons of the 31st May 1870 was got out of the way by making an order that the same should be dismissed with costs. This having been done, I considered that the application might be entertained, notwithstanding sec. 141 of Act X. of 1866, in the form of the question, whether the official liquidator was entitled to execute the warrants as against the applicant Ruttonchund Soorchund, and the summons of the 25th November 1870 was amended thus—"To show cause why the execution of the writs of execution issued herein, on the 15th November last, should not be stayed as against the applicant Ruttonchund Soorchund." The summons, so amended, was heard, and witnesses were examined *viva voce*. The applicant states, that in 1864 and 1865 he had share transactions during about six months in partnership with one Gorabhai Motichund (whom he also calls his master), some in the name of Gorabhai and some in his own name, Ruttonchund Soorchund, and that in November 1864 he came down to Bombay from Ahmedabad on a pilgrimage to worship the deities here. I cannot help supposing, having regard to the time and place chosen for his pilgrimage, that the principal object of his worship was the goddess Lakshmi, and the scene of his devotions the Share Bazaar of Bombay. The National Financial Association seems to have been established at the close of 1864, or the beginning of 1865, and the name of Ruttonchund Soorchund is from the first connected with it beyond all doubt as by a receipt or acknowledgment signed on behalf of the Bombay Presidency Bank, and dated the 7th January 1865 (exhibit A), the sum of Rs. 750 appears to have been received by that bank from one Ruttonchund Soorchund, as first call of Rs. 50 on fifteen shares of the said National Financial of India. On the same paper is contained what purports to be a letter of allotment signed by certain persons, as promoters of the association, of fifteen shares to one Ruttonchund Soorchund. This paper was found among the papers of the association in the possession of the liquidator and the clerk of Mr. Punnett. The official liquidator accounts for such possession by stating, that in case of a transfer of the shares, the letter of allotment would get back to the office of the company. That it was a letter of allotment, actually issued and acted upon is clear from exhibit A, and also from exhibit C, which is a paying-in slip produced from among the papers of the Presidency Bank, signed in the name of one Dewjee Welljee, and dated the 17th January 1865, and which is a counterpart in substance of the receipt, exhibit A. The name Ruttonchund Soorchund does not indeed appear in any of the pages of signatures of allottees, now annexed to the memorandum and articles of association, and this would have been a strong fact in the applicant's favour, but Mr. Punnett, the official liquidator, states that some of the pages of signatures are missing, and if so, it of course is quite possible that the signature, Ruttonchund Soorchund, may be on one of the missing pages. No application for shares by, or in the name of, Ruttonchund Soorchund is produced, and there is not in evidence any signature of Ruttonchund Soorchund applying for or accepting 15 shares. Two witnesses, Wadilal Munsooklal and Tarachund Manockchund, however, state that in June last, they saw in the possession of one Mooljee Canjee (who was one of the promoters and directors of the association) an application for shares in the company, signed Ruttonchund Soorchund. Mr. Fernandes (who is a managing clerk of Messrs. Keir, Prescot, and Winter, the solicitors for the official liquidator,) states that in June last, when Wadilal and Tarachund were present, Mooljee Canjee produced a Gujerathi document which the witness could not read, but which Mooljee Canjee said was an application for shares signed by Ruttonchund Soorchund. Subsequently to this a number of miscellaneous papers connected with the association, which for some unexplained reason had been allowed to remain with Mooljee Canjee, instead of being delivered into the custody of the official liquidator, were delivered to Mr. Punnett, and among them a number of applications for allotments, but among these applications is not now to be found any application in the name of Ruttonchund Soorchund. Mooljee Canjee, who was examined as a witness, states—"I do not remember if I showed them (*i.e.*, Fernandes, Wadilal, and Tarachund,) an application for shares by one Ruttonchund Soorchund," and again,—"I cannot say with certainty whether there was any application by one Ruttonchund." Now, having regard to the fact that he admits the interview with Fernandes, Wadilal, and Tarachund, and that he showed Fernandes several applications, it is difficult to believe him when he says that he does not remember, after a lapse of only five months, whether or not he showed an application in the name of Ruttonchund. I did not consider Mooljee Canjee's way of giving evidence at all satisfactory, and I cannot avoid forming a strong suspicion that by some person or other an application for shares in this company, in the name of Ruttonchund Soorchund (which I believe to have once existed) has, since the month of June last, been suppressed. The consideration is strongly urged on the part of the applicant that the claim of the official liquidator against Ruttonchund has been purchased and that the witnesses in support of the claim are persons in the interest of the purchaser, or at least of those who are at enmity with the applicant. The fact that a claim against a contributory, though made in the name of the official liquidator, is really for the benefit of a purchaser of the claim, is a circumstance which in my opinion ought to rouse the Court to a closer scrutiny of the evidence adduced in support of the claim than might be necessary in cases where the official liquidator is himself enforcing the claim. But in the present case I consider that the admissions of the applicant himself, coupled with the fact, which cannot be denied, that on the 7th January, 1865, Rs. 750 were paid into the Presidency Bank as the first call on fifteen shares allotted in the name of Ruttonchund Soorchund, warrant the Court in refusing to make absolute the present summons even without taking into consideration the evidence of Wadilal Munsooklal, Tarachund Manockchund, and Moolchund Kibbul. I do not, however, by any means intend to be understood as saying that I disbelieve that evidence further than that it is the evidence of persons who are agents of, or connected with, persons who are interested in enforcing the claim, or are at least hostile to the person against whom the claim is made. The only evidence on behalf of the alleged contributory is his own, coupled no doubt with the non-production (so far as their proceedings are concerned) of any application for shares or of any signature by him of the memorandum and articles of association. In his affidavit of the 20th May 1870, made in support of the summons of the 31st May 1870, he states as follows:—"I do not find my name entered as a shareholder, or contributory, in the books of the company, and I say that I never applied for any share in the said company nor did I accept any, and sign any, articles of association or memorandum of association of the said company, or pay, or have been applied to for payment of, any call in respect thereof, save as mentioned in the first and second paras. of this my affidavit (meaning the application for execution of the orders for a call). I say I know nothing about the said shares nor have I any interest whatsoever in the said shares." When he made this affidavit the applicant must, I think, have forgotten a written statement, filed by him in answer to a suit No. 339 of 1868, instituted against him in the court of the first class Subordinate Judge at Ahmedabad by his late partner Gorabhai Motichund. This document was not received in evidence as not being properly authenticated but the fact of it having been made, and the substance of it so far as is material to the present proceedings, is established by the applicant's own admissions in cross-examination. He admits that in this written statement he had stated that among other shares there were twenty-five shares of Oomersey Mooljee's Bank belonging to him and his partner, and that some of the shares stood in his own name, some in the name of Gorabhai, and some in the name of Chotabhai. He admits further in cross-examination—"I believe I had shares in Oomersey Mooljee's Bank in the name of Gorabhai or Chotabhai. The application was made by my master (who was also the witness's partner), and I had a share in that." He says further—"I sent no application for shares in Oomersey's Bank on my personal account. I don't remember if I did on account of my partnership. I may have. I am not positive about it." Now, it is in evidence that one of the names by which the National Financial Association of India was known in Bombay was Oomersey Mooljee's Bank (Oomersey Mooljee having been one of the promoters), and though the applicant chooses to deny that even at the time he gave his evidence, namely, in December 1870, he was aware of this I am unable to believe him and think that he resorted to such denial in order to attempt to elude being convicted of what seems to me the clear contradiction between his written statement in Suit 339 of 1868 in the Ahmedabad Court and his affidavit made in Bombay in May 1870. By his own admission he had an interest at any rate as partner in an allotment of shares in the company, and was interested as such partner in twenty-five of these shares, and this admission, coupled with the fact that an allotment letter is produced for fifteen shares in the name of Ruttonchund Soorchund and that Rs. 750, the amount of the first call, was paid in that name, is to my mind quite sufficient evidence that such shares were allotted to, and accepted by, him,—whether for his individual benefit solely or for the partnership is immaterial for the purpose of the present case. I should add that it is stated in evidence that the names Gorabhai Motichund and Chotabhai Motichund are not entered in the list of contributories, so that the applicant cannot urge that he is indirectly made a contributory twice over,—once in respect of the twenty-five shares in which he admits himself to have been intrusted in other names, and once in respect of the fifteen shares in respect of which his name has been put on the list. I am of opinion, therefore, that no ground has been established for staying execution of the order for payment of calls as against the applicant, and discharge the summons of the 25th November 1870, with costs. The discharge of the summons of the 31st May 1870, with costs, having been by consent in the course of the present proceedings, an order to that effect will make a part of the order on the present summons.

THE OLD OLD STORY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The Reverend Charles Gilder, in a letter to your contemporary the *Times of India* yesterday, speaks of the Church of England as the Established Church of this country. Is it so? I am unaware of any legal sanction to the establishment of any Christian Church in India. The sect known as "the Church of England" is, I believe, established *only* in that part of Her Majesty's dominions known as "England." While I thank Mr. Gilder for his true remarks on the solemnity of all Fridays, more especially Fridays in Lent, and most especially Good Friday, as commemorating the day on which it pleased Almighty God, made man, to die on the Cross for us, I cannot allow what I believe to be an erroneous statement to pass unnoticed, and for certain reasons choose your columns to challenge the correctness of Mr. Gilder's statement that the "Church of England" is the Established Church *here*.—Yours, &c.

A PAPIST.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—It is most satisfactory to thinking minds to find the spirit of religion so strong amongst our clergy, especially in the working members.

Mr. Gilder's protest against the desecration of Fridays, which appears in the columns of your contemporary of to-day, is a noble example of earnestness in a good cause, and I only wish that Mr. Gilder would have extended his protest still further, and called attention to the way Lent is being disregarded. I would remind him that Signor Inzoli's concert is to come off on Monday next, and that a little later on, I am not sure if it is not fixed for a Friday also, there is another concert to take place at Government House.

Mr. Gilder also calls attention to the desirability of impressing the people of this country with our religiousness. Would it not be well to recognize the native holiday of "Holi?" from which by the bye there is no doubt our word Holy is derived. All the churches might be thrown open, and it might have a good effect for our clergy and the choristers to pass in procession through the native town. Mr. Gilder also should certainly call on Signor Inzoli and ask him to put off his concert till Tuesday, otherwise it would seem as though we countenanced their *festival* and all its *obscenities*. Mr. Gilder might also call on the banks and protest energetically against their closing on Monday. I am sure his appeals to the conscience of the managers would be met in a worthy spirit.

Speaking as an individual, I must say Mr. Gilder's noble protest has been very soothing to my own feelings, as I must confess they were somewhat disturbed when I heard that the Committee of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel had determined to build the parsonage at Mazagon in preference to enlarging the church, which is *very* much required. This seemed to me, looking from a layman's point of view, to indicate a falling off in the earnest faith which has so long characterized the efforts of this society of missions. Mr. Gilder has quite restored my equanimity.

FIDDLE-DE-DEE.

P. S.—If Mr. Gilder should prove unsuccessful as regards the banks, we might have that eloquent sermon, preached last Sunday evening, over again.

ALLEGED FRAUD ON THE ALBERT MILLS COMPANY.

AT the Fort Police Court on Tuesday Mr. Nana Morojee was engaged in hearing the charge against Bapoojee Furdoonjee, cashier of the Albert Mills Company, of criminally misappropriating to his own use Rs. 18,000 belonging to the company.

Mr. Manisty (Messrs. Manisty and Fletcher) appeared for the prosecution, and Mr. Peile (Messrs. Hearn, Cleveland and Peile) for the defence.

Mr. Jehangeer Hormusjee, the informant, was first called, and in reply to Mr. Manisty he deposed—I am one of the secretaries and treasurers of the Albert Mills Company, having been appointed as such in November 1868 jointly with one Nusserwanjee Merwanjee Bhownugger. We engaged the defendant as our cashier. He had been recommended to me by Mr. Merwanjee. I knew that the defendant belonged to a respectable family. From the time of his employment he took charge of the cash. I had every confidence in him. In November last the firm of Sewlal Motilal took the place of joint secretary vice Mr. Nusserwanjee. My first suspicions as to the honesty of the defendant arose on the morning of the 20th instant, when the manager of the firm of Sewlal Motilal told me the cash balance was wrong. In consequence of this I went to the defendant's table, where he was sitting, and asked him what the manager meant by saying that the cash balance was not correct. He turned very pale and said he did not know. I thereupon took the cash book from defendant, and opened it up to the 18th, the following day being Sunday, I found a deficiency of about Rs. 18,000. I asked the defendant to account for the deficiency. He replied he did not know. The books showed me that the cash in hand ought to have been about Rs. 18,000, and I did not expect to find this, being taken by surprise, because the day before we had to borrow money from Sewlal's firm for the payment of merchants. Therefore I knew that the whole sum that appeared as cash balance was a deficiency. I went to Mr. Tapidass, whose office is close to ours, and Sewlal's manager followed me. A conversation took place, after which I returned to the office and took the defendant into a private room. I told him how disgraceful it was, after having placed so much confidence in him, and that he must repay the deficiency. He said in reply that he had no money. In consequence of a remark made to me in Tapidass' office, I asked defendant what he meant by accusing me of appropriating the money. He replied, "You took the money." I again went into Tapidass' room, and was again followed by Sewlal's manager and Rambux, a partner in that firm, and the result of the conversation was that I proceeded to Mr. Manisty's office When I got half way there I was recalled by Tapidass and told not to be in so great a hurry. I said it was no use dallying, and went to the office, and afterwards to the Police Office where I laid a sworn information against the defendant. On returning to my office I found one Dinshaw Merwanjee, a merchant. I told him of the circumstances, and he and I went to the defendant, who was still in the office, and asked him to make good the money. In the meanwhile one Rustomjee Ardaseer came into the office. He was living with the defendant. After telling him what had occurred, he also advised the defendant to return the money. The defendant said he had no money, but would give a promissory note, and that they should take his word that he would not become insolvent after signing the note. He then went to the table but said he could not write the note, his hand was so very shaky. My Brother Manockjee Hormusjee wrote the note for him. After it had been written out the defendant refused to sign it, because it contained a statement that the money was received from the Albert Mills Company. He said, "Make it as if the money was received from Jehangier Hormusjee." This was objected to by those present, who pointed out that it was absolutely necessary to say "Received from the Albert Mills Company." Upon this the defendant asked for time to consult his friends. Another note was written out. While this note was being written a meeting of the directors was to be held, and one of the directors came over. He also tried to induce the defendant to repay the money. The note was then finished, but as he was about to sign it he was stopped by two of the bystanders who made signs to him not to do it. He then refused to sign the note. I then left to attend the meeting of directors. These two bystanders were Sewlal's manager and Nusserwanjee Ard

DR. LEITNER.

(Pioneer.)

We have on more occasions than one expressed regret at the official jealousy of which Dr. Leitner has so constantly been the object. Each annual report seems to us to bear the marks of a nervous anxiety to explain away all that in any way redounds to that officer's credit, and of a perverse ingenuity in magnifying every blot that can be detected in his character or his work. We are glad, therefore, to find from an Austrian paper that Dr. Leitner's great linguistic attainments, and his strenuous efforts in behalf of education in India, have not at any rate been left unnoticed by the Government of his own country.

The following paragraph is translated from the *Official Gazette* of Vienna (*Wiener Zeitung*) of the 2nd December 1870 :—

"The order of the Iron Crown, Third Class.

"The same most high (Allerhöchste) distinction has been conferred on Dr. Leitner, who has rendered specially meritorious service to the cause of education in the Punjab, East Indies. This highly distinguished Orientalist is now Principal of the Lahore College and Registrar of the Punjab University. . . . . Dr. Leitner submitted the results of his inquiries and the already published portions of his linguistic discoveries to a circle of philologists during his last visit to Vienna. Professor F. Müller attacked Dr. Leitner's conclusions, whilst other savans defended them, but all were unanimous in recognizing the merits of Dr. Leitner in having enriched our stock of linguistic knowledge with a new literature.

"Dr. Leitner began his career of public activity in the year 1855, as first class interpreter to the British Commissariat during the Crimean war, and has latterly acquired a great reputation by his efforts to raise the education of India. He is also the founder of the 'Society of Literary Germans,' as well as of the Oriental Section of King's College, London."

The order thus conferred is one held in high estimation by men of learning on the Continent. It ranks above that of Francis Joseph, the order usually bestowed upon distinguished *literati*; and gives, we believe, a sort of claim to employment in the Austrian State service. Possessing it, Dr. Leitner can afford to pay but small heed to the want of appreciation he has met with in India. We do not refer only to the treatment he has received at the hands of his official superiors. That a man who has the talents and the audacity to travel out of the well-worn grooves so beloved of mediocrities, should be looked upon with distrust, is a thing too common in this country to cause wonder. But such pettiness rarely characterizes the behaviour of learned societies, and it was, therefore, with a good deal of surprise that we found Dr. Leitner's name omitted from the newly created batch of Fellows of the Calcutta University. The list included a small, a very small, number of men fairly entitled to be called "distinguished;" a larger number of those who obtained the honour, so to speak, *ex-officio*; together with a residue elected for some good reason known only to the University. From such a list it was, perhaps, no great disgrace to be excluded. Still the University authorities considered themselves to be dispensing honours, and it is rather a pity that they should have passed over a man, more truly eminent in his profession than most of those thus invested.

A STATE LEOPARD HUNT.

(Pioneer.)

We had joined the Maharajah's camp of exercise at Soosara, had discussed breakfast, and retired to our respective tents, when His Highness sent us notice that there was *khubur* of a leopard, and going out we found him waiting for us with the rank and fashion of the State in attendance—all mounted on elephants, of which, with ours, there were seventeen : in addition there were half a dozen sowari camels, a score of led horses, and a *posse* of ragtag and bobtail on foot. The swells and attendants were armed with weapons of every possible age and fashion from the bell-mouthed blunderbuss to the elaborate breech-loader. With this following, the Maharajah led the way, five sirdars sharing his elephant, and our course was directed towards the village of Ra-Rao, distant about a mile. On nearing we found it to be a small stone-built village on a low sandstone hill, the strata of which, being worn away by the weather, gave it a terraced appearance. The terraces and house-tops were crowded with lookers-on.

Below the village was a bund, out of the pucka outlet of which the leopard-trap had been improvised. The elephants formed in line, the Maharajah being on the extreme right, and opposite the trap ; behind were the villagers and the ragtag, and in front open country. All being ready, five men approached the trap, and cautiously lifting the sliding-door at once took to their heels, but the leopard evinced no anxiety to leave its shelter. After two or three stones were thrown, he came out with a bound, and instead of making for the open turned sharp to his left, passing the Maharajah, who let fly a barrel at him, and bolted up the terraces through the astonished crowd, who quickly opened out right and left, and disappeared in the village. Words fail to describe the ludicrous scene which ensued. In a second the orderly and imposing array was converted into a confused mess of trumpeting elephants, screeching natives, and excited swells. State, rank and fashion were all instantly laid aside, and nobs and snobs joined eagerly in finding the whereabouts of the leopard. After a good deal of vociferating the spoor was found : a Brahmin, quietly preparing his food in front of his house, was astonished to find a leopard rush past him, and upsetting his cooking arrangements take refuge in his house. He of course gave tongue instantly, and the place was surrounded with footmen, who valiantly mounted all the neighbouring house-tops. How to dislodge the leopard was now the question, and we soon found that this would be no easy matter. The house was one of several opening into a court, two sides of which were formed by the village wall, which also formed the back wall of the houses. The elephants were all outside the village, drawn up opposite the portion of the wall against which the house rested. After some discussion it was determined to open into the house from outside, and at the same time unroof it, so as to get at and drive out the leopard; its doorway having previously been obstructed, the unroofing, as being easiest, was first accomplished, and a large slab was soon exposed. As soon as it was lifted the leopard made a spring upwards, and his head and shoulders appeared among the astonished villagers, who dropped the slab like a shot, and caught the poor brute by the neck ; while thus suspended, the valiant commander of the irregular cavalry approached, and pomposuly discharged two barrels at the head, while a youth, not to be behind hand in valour, laid open the leopard's upper lip with a blow from his tulwar. Under the influence of the two reports and this act, the leopard managed to wriggle downwards again into the house, and then the hole in the roof was covered up again, and that in the wall was vigorously proceeded with. To accelerate proceedings a beam was brought on the shoulders of four men, and used as a battering ram : under its blows the wall fell too rapidly, for suddenly the beam drove through, the men fell down, and, as soon as they could, ran away under the impression that the leopard would bolt out at once upon them, though the hole was effectually plugged by the beam. But the leopard would not move through the opened-out hole, and so the door of the house was cautiously opened from the roof, and a blank cartridge being fired through the hole in the roof, the poor brute bolted out, taking shelter at once in another house. Here the unroofing was again gone through, and some flaming wisps, of straw were thrown down ; under the combined influence of the fire and the thumping overhead, the leopard made another bolt into another adjoining house, but the unroofing process evidently bewildered him, and in attempting again to escape he was fairly seen and knocked over by a bullet from the Political Agents' rifle. Great were the rejoicings outside, and in token of satisfaction His Highness at once discharged two barrels in the air, and then the sirdars followed suit. While the leopard was being driven out, the patience of the swells was sorely tried, and silver *pan* boxes, bubble-bubbles and *soorairs* gradually appeared and came into full play. Presently the dead leopard was brought forth, and all the elephants were formed in a circle round it, the riders exchanging congratulations, passing remarks on the poor brute lying at their feet. Notwithstanding our efforts to the contrary, the head of the animal was singed with flaming straw to destroy the whiskers, and prevent their appropriation by the fair sex, in whose hands they are regarded as a virulent slow poison calculated to destroy inconvenient husbands. This ceremony being duly performed, we commenced our return, the Maharajah leading. As we neared the camp, a violent thunder shower broke over us, and then there was a general *sauve qui peut*, the elephants being as eager to get home as their riders; and thus a very pleasant and highly amusing expedition was rudely brought to a close.

Soosara, 25th February 1871.

A CURIOUS instance of the errors to which the press is liable occurs in a Scotch newspaper, where a Bishop of the Scotch Episcopalian Church announces, in regard to a chapel in Aberdeen, that it has now got rid of "one of the greatest hindrances to the spread of the Gospel, namely, *curates*;" the word in italics being a misprint for *pew rents*.

A PETITION has been presented to the Emperor of China by some literati praying that a temple may be raised in honour of a young lady by name Teku who lately committed suicide. She had, it appears, been devoted to her father, and when he died she took poison "to follow him to the nether world and there serve him company." Such conduct, the literati say, should be suitably honoured.

CULTIVATION OF OPIUM IN CHINA.

THE following memorandum on the subject of opium cultivation in China has been prepared in the Financial Department and is published in the "Gazette of India" of Feb. 25 by order of the Governor-General in Council :—

The recent remarkable extension of opium cultivation in China has attracted much attention at the hands both of the Government of India and of the merchants in China interested in the opium trade. A large number of papers bearing on the subject were printed in a collection made in the Financial Department in 1870, and from these and a few other papers the information embodied in this memorandum is collected.

I.—EARLY NOTICES.

From the fact that the Chinese having in their language no specific word for opium call it "yu," that is "earth" or "dirt," it has been argued that it is not indigenous to their country ; but it should be noticed that the Consul at Canton quotes a Chinese word signifying the poppy plant from which the Chinese now manufacture it.

The earliest notice of opium recorded in the papers is quoted in the 1869 Trade Report from Hankow. It is there said that opium is noticed in a history of Yunnan (the south-western province of China), written in 1736, as being one of the products of Yuugchang, a district of that province. It is stated also that a hundred years later, in 1836, a memorial was presented to the Imperial Government praying it to suppress the cultivation of opium. This memorial had special reference to Yunnan, and it alleged that the yearly produce amounted to several thousand chests.

At that time the cultivation does not appear to have extended beyond Yunnan. Szechuen is the province next Yunnan on the north, and it seems to be generally agreed that it was to it that the cultivation reached next after Yunnan. The extension must have taken place between 1817, in which year there is reason to believe there was no cultivation in Szechuen, and 1840, when, according to information recorded by a Mr. Gutzlaff in 1848, it was cultivated in no very large quantities in Szechuen. About the same time also it appears to have spread into Kwangse and Kweichow, the two provinces immediately adjacent to Yunnan and Szechuen.

II.—FROM 1848 TILL 1864.

The information recorded in 1848, stated above, does not represent native opium in these provinces as being exceedingly abundant. The Imperial Government was then thoroughly opposed to it, and the local Government and the Mandarins had to be propitiated with bribes, and sometimes apparently did not consent even upon receiving bribes. The popular feeling was also opposed to it, and a man who had fields of opium not unfrequently had them ravaged by the populace.

Certain delegates, deputed in 1869 by the Shanghai Chamber of Commerce to make enquiries about opium cultivation, state in their report that, ten years ago, natives say that in Szechuen all the opium grown was grown in small patches only in an amateur way, as a penalty of death was attached to its regular cultivation ; but this "ten years ago," it is plain from the rest of the correspondence, should be interpreted as more nearly twenty, for by 1859 the cultivation was much more extensive than to be merely small patches. A provincial Governor, writing in 1860 or 1861, stated that all the opium consumed in Kansu and Shensi, which are away to the north of Szechuen, and are both large provinces, was the product of Yunnan and Szechuen.

A very great increase of cultivation, therefore, must have taken place in these two provinces between 1848 and 1859, and this is specifically stated by the Consul at Canton in 1861. And concurrently with this increase of cultivation, probably indeed as the cause of it, there was a very great improvement in the quality.

The opium which about 1859 had come from these provinces to Canton is described as "coarse and fetid" and therefore very little used, and the reports of 1848, quoted above, say it requires to be mixed with Indian opium to be saleable. On the other hand in 1861, though still inferior to Indian opium, it was to a considerable extent consumed separately, and two samples which the Board of Revenue obtained were equal to Bengal opium. As the Canton Consul writes—"The flavour is not relished by habitual smokers, among whom a prejudice against it further exists on the score of health. Yet its comparative cheapness recommends it to the lower classes and more especially to the rising generation of smokers." Its price was then half that of foreign, and "as regards the peculiar properties of the drug, an ounce of foreign is considered by smokers equal to two ounces of the native article."

The Chinese had, in fact, stolen a march upon India ; for about 1851 the high price of opium, and the growing taste for it, induced them to send persons to India to procure the poppy seed, and to learn the mode of manufacture. From that time poppy cultivation received an impetus in Yunnan and in Kansu, and probably, though it is not so stated, in Szechuen which lies between these two.

At this time, 1859-60, it would appear that the opium produced in these western provinces of China supplied in full the local consumption. The produce of Szechuen and Yunnan was about 5,000 chests per annum, and of this half was consumed within the province itself, and half was sent to Chunsta (?) and to Shensi.

Hankow is the port in China which is nearest to these opium-producing provinces, and it is said that in 1860, while the foreign drug was not imported there at all, 2,000 chests of the native produce were brought, part of it to be consumed there, and part of it to be exported *eastward*.

In that year, 1860, the cultivation reached a maximum, and it now began to fall off. The following change took place in the imports at Hankow.

Year.	Native drug.	Foreign drug.
1860	2,000	0
1861	1,500	250
1862	800	2,000
1863	500	1,465

And the *export* of native drug in 1863 was only 43 chests.

The cause of this change was two-fold. First, it was owing to the more complete opening of Hankow as a port. Foreign opium was admitted on better terms than it was before, and the line which separated the country consuming native, from the country consuming foreign, produce was driven back. In the second place, there was a real decrease in the cultivation. Rebel bands were marching about and devastating Yunnan and other provinces, and in Szechuen a new Governor had come, one Loo, a Cantonese, who was opposed to opium cultivation, and did a great deal to restrict it.

Of the state of the trade in native opium in 1863-64, we have some statistics gathered by the Customs Department in 1864-65.

So far as regards Hankow, the statistics have been already given.

From Canton, which is not very far removed from the opium-producing provinces, and is therefore a grand field for the conflict between foreign and native opium, both being able without much difficulty to reach it, we have the information, that in 1863, the quantity disposed of was as follows :—

Yunnan Opium	800	Chests.
Kweichow "	400	"
Szechuen "	200	"
Kwangtung "	100	"

Szechuen, it is agreed on all hands, had much more produce than Kweichow, but its export was apparently towards Hankow and the northern provinces, so that at Canton there was a larger import from Kweichow than there was from Szechuen. Kwangtung is the province in which Canton itself is situated, and cultivation spread into it in 1861, seed being brought from Yunnan. The climate, however, is bad, and the produce was not very large. Notwithstanding this large import of opium, 1,500 chests, it is stated that no influence was perceptible on the market for foreign opium. The increase in consumption throughout the region drawing its supplies from Canton was sufficient to counteract the evil effect of the competition of native opium.

At Shanghai also native opium had made its appearance. Five hundred chests had been disposed of there, having been mostly brought all the way from Szechuen, but the supply produced no perceptible effect in the demand for the foreign drug. The opium was inferior in quality and used only by the poorest people.

Near Amoy a little cultivation had begun, and was spreading ; it had sent 50 chests to Amoy in 1860, and these had increased to 500 in 1863.

But none of the other ports was there any considerable consumption of native opium ; but there appeared to be some in the interior. Some native marts north of Chefoo were stated to largely consume native opium. A little was cultivated near Kiukiang and consumed where it was cultivated, not being brought to market ; a small quantity, 12 chests, were brought to Chinkiang to be sent into the interior.

From Shanghai it was stated that cultivation had recently commenced in Kwangtung (as above stated) and also in Chekiang, within which province Shanghai is, but only in the parts of it remote from official observation. Enough, however, was cultivated to displace about 20 chests per month of foreign opium sent from Ningpo into the interior.

In 1864, then, the general position of matters was this. The whole of Western China, containing the provinces of Yunnan, Szechuen, Kweichow, Kansu, Shensi, had within 15 years become opium-producing regions. They consumed apparently quite enough opium for their own consumption, and we do not know that any foreign opium ever found its way there, but the circumstances are such that the mere absence of knowledge proves little. However, we know that in 1821 the cost of importing foreign opium into Szechuen was so great that opium was there worth twice its weight in silver, and we know that the very high price about 1851 drove the Chinese to set about cultivating for themselves. We know that the quantity of opium proceeding westward through Hankow was exceedingly limited, and we know that to the east of the opium-cultivating provinces the consumption was in a very great measure supplied by Yunnan and Szechuen opium. These facts render it likely that in 1864-65 there was almost no foreign opium imported into Szechuen and the other provinces ; and as probably there was very little before, the effect, so far as regards them, was that people who before consumed no opium of any sort now took to native opium.

Although the extent of country is very large over which native opium thus came into use, the effect upon the demand for foreign opium generally would thus be very limited.

It must have been about this time that Jung Bahadoor's expedition mentioned in these papers took place. He marched into China taking with him 200 chests of opium which he expected to sell in Western China, but he found no one would have them, and he was finally obliged to bring them back. The people had become accustomed to the native drug, and no foreign drug would be received in the market at all.

The line of provinces next to these western ones, Honan, Hupé, Hounan, we have not much information about; we cannot trace our own opium entering them, but we can trace the native opium passing through them. Kwangtung to the south of these gets very little from the Western Provinces, and has begun to grow a little for itself, but its chief consumption is of foreign opium, and the native opium has as yet only met the increased consumption, and has not at all tended to oust Indian opium.

In the eastern provinces of China the foreign opium has as yet little to fear. In a few inland places cultivation has been attempted, but only in a surreptitious manner ; and though the native opium has been introduced in the interior, it has hardly appeared at all in the treaty ports (which not only receive foreign opium for forwardal into the interior, but through which also passes much of the opium which proceeds from one part of the interior to another), nor has it, according to almost unanimous opinion, produced any effect upon the demand for foreign opium.

III.—AFTER 1864.

The mass of information which we have after this date (1864) refers to the position of matters in 1868 and 1869, but in some passages reference is made to events that had occurred between these two dates.

The Viceroy of Szechuen, who had done so much to oppose native cultivation, died in April 1867. For a short time before that event, either his prohibition had become less weighty or the people had become more obstinate, for cultivation had already for a year or two been slightly increasing ; but when he died, the cultivation at one bound regained its former dimensions. Cultivation had also recommenced in Yunnan, where it had previously been interrupted only by the disturbed state of the province. Yunnan had now set up practically as an independent kingdom under a Mahomedan Governor.

Mr. Cooper, who travelled in Western China about 1868, stated to the Board of Revenue that the cultivation of the poppy was almost universal in those two provinces, and covered, he estimated, an extent of 60,000 acres, a figure which, as is plain from the other information, is a large under-estimate. This cultivation had all sprung up within five years. Sir R. Alcock also estimated in February 1869 that two-thirds of Szechuen, and one-third of Yunnan, were under opium cultivation. The Hankow Chamber of Commerce wrote, in the beginning of 1869, that now the whole of Szechuen, and one-third of Yunnan, were under opium cultivation, and they expected that 7,500 chests would be produced that year (April is the gathering time), and that they would receive 2,000 for export eastward ; whereas in the previous year they obtained only 142. Mr. Keswick, a Chinese merchant (Jardine, Matheson & Co.), writes that the crop of 1867 was a large one, and that of 1868 was twice as large ; and Mr. Gubbay, another merchant (D. Sassoon, Sons, & Co.) writes, in November 1869 that Szechuen is now thoroughly under opium cultivation, and that 3,500 chests were produced in 1868, and the crop of 1869 was estimated to be fully 5,000 chests.* The quantity grown in Yunnan appears to exceed that grown in Szechuen ; the enquiries of the Shanghai delegates obtained this result, and in the Hankow Report for 1869, the crop of Yunnan is estimated at 20,000 against Szechuen 5,000. The writer of the report however, in sending in these figures, says that the Yunnan estimate of 20,000, and that of Kweichow 15,000, appear to him to be excessive.

Previously to this great extension of cultivation, Yunnan and Szechuen were already independent of any supply of foreign opium ; and a writer in the *Englishman* in March 1870, who seems to write with authority, says that in these two provinces the natives will not look at Indian opium ; they have sufficient native opium, and think the Indian too strong. The Shanghai delegates also say that, whereas Szechuen used to import opium from the other two provinces, Yunnan and Kweichow, it is now independent of them also. It is stated, however, in a letter from Kiukiang in 1868, December, that foreign opium was still consumed to some small extent in Szechuen itself by people whose means enabled them to disregard the question of cost ; and at Hankow, through which passes the Indian opium destined for Szechuen, as well as for other places in western China, the demand for foreign opium had up till 1867 continually risen, though not so much of late years as before.

A Hankow newspaper of about December 1868 sums up the information thus—

"In Szechuen the opium found a genial soil ; the numerous rivers and great internal trade of the region procured for it a ready market, so that now Szechuen opium may be said to supply the entire of the west of China. At Hankow, in comparison with its other imports, that of opium is comparatively insignificant. Hankow, in fact, stands upon the boundary line dividing the districts favouring the foreign from those which prefer the native article. There are even indications that the use of the Szechuen drug is spreading in eastern China."

This extract, compared with other information, appears to be in error only in giving undue importance to Szechuen opium as compared with Yunnan.

The enquiries of the Shanghai delegates give a good idea of the trade in Szechuen opium. They say it is chiefly in the eastern part of the province that the cultivation is extending, and that thence much opium is smuggled into Hounan province, and a good deal also as far as Canton. From other Szechuen districts it is exported by Hankow and other marts to the Hounan province, and to the ports on the Lower Yangtze and on the coast. The Yunnan opium, they say, is consumed in large quantities by the wealthy people of Szechuen, and passes also, though not in large quantities, through Szechuen into Shensi, Shansi, and Kansu.

The Consul at Hankow makes the same statement as to the eastward flow of the Szechuen opium, but it is remarked that he says, it is Szechuen, and not Yunnan opium, that is consumed in Shensi. This statement is more likely the correct one, for it will be observed that the Shanghai delegates make the Yunnan opium reach Shensi through the producing districts of Szechuen ; it is unlikely, if this were the case, that Szechuen opium would not go also.

The Consul at Canton, writing in 1869 of the Yunnan opium, says that it is brought into the Kwangtung province, and estimates its import at 75 chests a month, or 900 a year. And Consul at Hankow makes a statement of similar effect, that nearly all the opium produced in Yunnan is consumed in that province, and Kweichow and Kwangtse, so that Yunnan appears to supply the whole south-western quarter of China, while the Szechuen spreads from the south-western quarter northeastwards and eastwards.

The extent of the whole exportation of native opium may be judged of from the quantity of it received in Shanghai alone, a place remote from the producing districts and easily accessible to foreign opium. The Shanghai *Courier* of June 1869 says that large parcels of native opium have been imported and offered at a price much lower than Indian, and the Messrs. Sassoon, Shanghai merchants, estimate the consumption of it at 600 chests per month.

Much of the quantity thus exported is intended for adulteration with the foreign drug.

But during the past few years, not only has the exportation and consumption of Szechuen and Yunnan drug extended, but cultivation has greatly increased also in other parts of China.

Kwangtung did not afford a very favourable soil, and the cultivation there had not very much extended, but supplies were coming into it from Hounan in the north.

In Hounan and Hoope opium was said to be grown over a very large area, though the Shanghai delegates did not consider the produce to be of any commercial importance, by which it is presumed, they mean that it only creates and supplies a local demand. In fact, the Hankow Consul states that the whole produce of Hounan is only 12 chests, and Hoope, as we have seen, derives most of its opium from Szechuen. North of these two come Shensi and Honan, in the former of which there was already a considerable cultivation in 1864. There is still a large area under opium in Shensi, but the produce is of inferior quality ; and as Shensi imports native opium to a considerable extent, it is probably not very favourably circumstanced for cultivation. In Honan, the growth of opium is said to be steadily extending. In Kiangsi also the cultivation was increasing, the southwest of the province being the principal cultivating area. And even in Chekiang, the very centre of the eastern coast of China, we are informed that the cultivation was rapidly spreading, and the crop of 1869 exceeded by one-half that of 1868.

In January 1869, a proclamation against opium was put out by the Emperor, and it starts with the statement that opium, commencing in Kansu (the remote and rebellious districts of Szechuen and Yunnan are apparently ignored) and spreading into Shensi and Shansi (where we have already seen it) had recently extended into Honan, Kwangsu, and Shantung, the last two being provinces on the coast of the Yellow Sea, where we have not yet seen it. This edict had very little effect, and the little it had soon passed away. In fact, the Emperor and section of the Chinese authorities, and not of the imperial, which for the most part rules matters in China ; and the fact that the Governors of Kiangsu, Hokwang and Szechuen are all in favour of opium cultivation, and think it might be made a source of imperial revenue, is quite enough to over-ride any imperial edict against it. In fact, it is doubtful if the edict was ever promulgated in Szechuen, at least till very long after its issue.

As regards Shantung, which has just been mentioned as one of the provinces specified in the edict, we have some particular information from the Consul at Chefoo. The production amounted to 100 or 200 chests, and was increasing from year to year. The whole, however, was consumed on the place of production.

No mention has as yet been made of another direction in which the cultivation of opium was extending, for within the past few years a new opium province has started up away in Manchuria and Mongolia, north and north-east of China proper, a region which, like Szechuen, has become an exporting district. A Rev. Mr. Williamson, in 1869, wrote as follows of this part of the empire—

"A few years ago opium was a stranger to this quarter of the world, but now it is rising with great rapidity into ominous and terrible significance." In some places it had been grown for several years, in others for only two or three, and in some it was just commencing. The cultivation was more profitable than that of pulse or any grain, in the proportion of 24 to 14. The opium was exported to Pekin and westwards of it.

According to Mr. Keswick, a Hongkong merchant, it passed into Manchuria from Shensi.

The Tientsin Consul, writing in 1869, spoke of the vast region of Eastern Mongolia and Northern and Central Manchuria sending down supplies towards Newchwang, the port nearest that part of the country.

The Consul at Newchwang also wrote of this importation and estimated it at 1,300 chests, and a Shanghai firm wrote that the natives of Manchuria were more and more turning their attention to it. But Szechuen opium found its way to the same place also, coming round by Shensi.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

* It is 50,000 in the original, but this appears to be a misprint for 5,000. A tremendous increase from 5,500 to 50,000 is slim is impossible ; and in the Hankow Trade Report for 1869, it is stated that the actual yield in 18.9 was 4,235 chests, and the estimate of a full crop for the next year was 6,000.

AN EXTRAORDINARY MANIA.—Our Fraserburgh correspondent writes—"There has just been buried at Fraserburgh a man of over threescore, who, during the last twenty or thirty years of his life, displayed such a proclivity for witnessing coffin building and funerals as amounted almost to a mania. Whatever engaged his energies at the moment, he was never known to miss the chance of visiting the shop of an undertaker when he knew a coffin was on hand ; and it was no unusual thing for him, when not pressed with work, to sit for hours together inspecting the progress of the article. The funerals of individuals of note had especial charms for him ; and wherever in the district, for miles round, he learned that one was to take place, he was certain to be present at the churchyard to see the coffin lowered into the grave. To such an extent had his admiration for 'covered' coffins worked upon his fancy that, being a poor man, he deprived himself many a day of the ordinary necessaries of life to lay away a shilling to procure a 'covered' coffin for himself ; and on his death-bed he directed attention to a chest in which he said he had hidden 'five gold sovereigns' to pay for 'a grand burial.' And such he had, for the numbers attending it were so numerous that it would have been, as one in the procession remarked, 'as macraw to Joseph's old bones and he been looking up' to behold it."—*North British Mail.*

LIST OF VESSELS SAILED FOR BOMBAY.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

1191	Robert Kerr	Sept. 22
1337	Baron Macauley	Sept. 29
980	Baringa, Williams	
1460	Sylvia, Telbury	Oct. 7
1040	Bonnie Dundee, Cormor	Nov. 10
2198	Tennyson, Hawkins	Oct. 8
782	Niobe	
1591	Euxine, Harington—E. Bates & Co.	Oct. 14
1166	Rialto, Babot	Oct. 14
903	Antrim, O'Neill	Oct. 18
1007	May Queen, Ross	Jan. 7
1225	Western Belle, Smith	Oct. 19
682	Doxford, Robertson	Oct. 31
1861	Ambrose, Carmeil—E. Bates & Co.	Oct. 26
1237	Macedon, Widdicombe	Oct. 16
987	Red Cross	Nov. 18
1348	Ashgrove, Fullerton,	Nov. 4
1280	Louisa Fletcher, Luckes	Nov. 5
1456	Algonquin, Jones	Nov. 24
1165	Gatineau, Cummings	Nov. 4
1324	Juventa, Holmes	Nov. 26
1481	White Jacket, Johnson	Nov. 11
310	William Fairburn, Elder—E. Bates & Co.	Dec. 10
1037	Sir C. Napier, Mosey—E. Bates & Co.	Dec. 24
1298	Sydney Dacres, Gillies—E. Bates & Co.	Nov. 12
1340	Royal Adelaide, Jeffery—E. Bates & Co.	Nov. 26
547	Tyrol, Ovens	Nov. 1
1193	Thunderbolt	Nov. 10
1118	Helen Scott	Nov. 17
869	Lalla Rookh	Nov. 17
1088	St. Fillans, Nelson	Nov. 21
1089	T. B. Lemon, Rainey	
1239	Byrabad, Holmewood	Dec. 9
1265	British India, Logan	Dec. 20
1355	Sir Mandeville, Mathias	
1052	Compta, Logan	Dec. 9
1319	Cavour, Murphy	
1243	Mary Stenhouse, Hedgcock	
996	Brannstone, Owens	Dec. 28
599	Index, Kerr	Dec. 12
1417	Ornflamme, Hughes	Dec. 9
1794	Per-ia, Hargrove	Dec. 3
1458	Royal George, Hegg	
1329	Princess Alexandra, Rowe	Jan. 7
1171	Conflict, Deas	Jan. 7
1156	Cherooke	Jan. 7
1125	Wolfville	Jan. 7
1243	Quorn	Jan. 7
895	Caithlers	Jan. 7
1366	Sieswig Bride, Hansson	Jan. 7
1431	Charles Ball, Chapman	

VIA SUEZ CANAL.

1600	Lorne (s)	
1884	Emblehope s)	
1299	North Tyne (s), Richard	

FROM LONDON.

468	Anazi, Hilliman—W. Nicol & Co.	Oct. 18
1145	Zenobia, Hutchings—Sir C. Forbes & Co.	
1292	Prince Oscar	
1164	Robinson Crusoe	
1174	Millwall, Scale	
1190	City of Seringapatam	
207	British Consul	
1465	Lord Canning, M'Diarmed	Dec. 15
1778	Flying Venus, Synington	Dec. 1
1416	Haddon Hall, Faithful	Jan. 7
1465	Lord Canning, Benkey	Jan. 9

FROM LONDON VIA SUEZ CANAL.

851	Eldon (s)	
1150	Cartago Nova (s)	
1138	Stowell (s)	
	Thomas Wilson (s)	
1008	Berar (s), Lunham	
1284	Ott rburn (s)	

FROM NEWPORT.

335	Jourdain, Arnandean	Nov. 9
1196	Seaforth, Woodward	Oct. 29
1197	Euterpe, Cosens	
994	Rinaldo	Dec. 1

FROM CALCUTTA.

930	Hindoostan	
809	Regina	
1425	Monsoorie	
506	Amiens	
660	Formosa	
1393	Benares	
938	St. Bernard	
919	Alabamah	
820	Omer Pasha	

FROM CLYDE.

1216	Challenge—Finlay, Muir & Co.	Sept. 16
1489	Stornoway—Finlay, Muir & Co.	Sept. 30
717	Berlice, Latto	Nov. 17
893	City of Pekin, Hunter	Nov. 18
986	City of Nankin, Muir	
1011	City of Berlin, Muir	Dec. 2
955	Andawan, Asplet	Dec. 5
1094	Daniel Rankin	
	Hannah Law	
813	City of Dublin	
	Isabella Kerr	

FROM CLYDE VIA SUEZ CANAL.

1603	City of Poonah (s), Smith	Nov. 25

FROM BORDEAUX.

406	Europe, Duballes—(put back leaky)	

FROM CARDIFF.

583	Invidia, Avelline	
1495	Jeypore, McMillan	
776	Blackwater	Oct. 28
1510	Sanoparell, Macalpins	Nov. 3
1090	British Sceptre	Nov. 15
1393	British Commodore Queen	Nov. 2

FROM NEWCASTLE.

757	Berlin, Small	
600	Niard	
779	Johanna	
819	Donna Maria—Volkart Brothers	Oct. 20
1193	Elizabeth Fry	
494	Kingdom O'Fife	
948	Marion Moor	
1127	Mic Mac	
1066	Sandborough	

FROM NEWCASTLE N. S. W.

1302	Varuna, Clare—W. Nicol & Co.	Nov. 24
1090	Romania—Rennie, Scovell & Co.	Dec. 18
1279	Kirkwood	Dec. 14

FROM SUNDERLAND.

372	Derwent, Dunn	Oct. 5
	Bride, Henderson	Nov. 18
	Aracara	Oct. 19

FROM SHIELDS.

1074	May Queen	Oct. 3
1990	G. M. Cairns, Brodie	
981	Princess Somawutty, Bake—Sir C. Forbes & Co.	
1019	Princess Dagmar, Lewis—Rennie, Scovell & Co.	
594	Acacia	Oct. 10
900	Amber Hobson	Nov 8
	J. L. Hall	Dec. 13
579	Alfred the Great, Cram	

FROM RANGOON.

1107	Napier Minto	
354	Migrator	

FROM TYNE.

980	Americana, France	

FROM GENOA VIA SUEZ CANAL.

1230	Persia (s)	

FROM SINGAPOOR.

	Nada (s)	
920	Una (s)	

FROM MAURITIUS.

322	Hopeful	
111	Jalawar	

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